THE WEATHER.

Fair today and Thursday, colder today.

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NATION ACCLAIMS ITS NEW LEADERS

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall are Inducted Into Office Amid Inspiring Scenes—President Pronounces the Occasion a Day of Dedication—A Precedent-breaking Inauguration

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was inaugurated today as President of the United States; Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, its Vice President; Democracy, the vehicle of its destiny.

Under the dome of the Nation's capital, in the presence of a countless, cheering concourse of his fellow citizens, the new President raised a hand toward a prophetic sun that burst dissolving clouds and pronounced the occasion a day of dedication, not of triumph.

It was an intensely human, precedent-breaking inauguration. With members of his chosen cabinet surrounding him, the justices of the Supreme Court before him, his wife and daughters actually dancing for joy on the platform below, and William Howard Taft, ex-President of the nation, at his side, the new President shouted ed a summons to all "honest, patriotic, forward-looking men, to aid him, extending the promise that he would not fail them in the guidance of their government."

While the President's concluding inaugural words were drowned in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring President clasped his hand and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a smile, "I wish you a successful administration and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you."

"Thank you," said President Wilson, and he turned to shake the hand of his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan.

There they stood—Taft, standard bearer of a vanquished party after 16 years of power; Bryan, persistent plodder of progressive Democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain, and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity."

It was a political picture far beyond the conception of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts, whose cheering at the scene seemed actually to reverberate from the distant Virginia hills.

The military and civic pageant that followed this climax of the historic day was more than five hours passing in review. Leaving Capitol hill at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the last of the marching thousands had not saluted the President until long after darkness had fallen.

President Wilson stood for more than an hour under the glare of myriads of brilliant electric lights as he greeted thousands in the long line, among them the host of Princeton students who, as they passed before him shouted a hearty greeting that he never can forget.

The music of the bands, the glitter of the uniforms and all the enthusiasm that had gone before him had stirred him again and again, but the sight of this cheering student army was to President Wilson an inspiration that brought cherished memories and joyous tears. Not long after the boys from Old Nassau had passed he turned from the human panorama and entered the White House to grasp the wheel of the ship of state.

In The Senate Chamber

Ceremonies in the Senate chamber which marked the dying of the 62nd and the vitalizing of the new 63rd Congress, embracing the inauguration of Vice President Marshall, and the swearing in of the Senators-elect, were never more impressive. Though delayed somewhat by the course of legislation necessitating turning back half an hour the hands of the clock, the interest was tense.

The procession into the chamber of the members of the House, ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries in all their brilliant regalia, the chief justice and justices of the Supreme Court in their sombre robes, the Vice President-elect, President Taft, and the President-elect, side by side, escorted by the members of the Congressional inaugural committee was an inspiring spectacle.

When all had taken their places and the members of the new cabinet had been seated in the rear of the room, Mr. Marshall took the oath of office, administered by Senator Gallinger at exactly 12:34 o'clock. He then delivered his inaugural address, in which he referred to "[illegible] Senate as the "blinders [illegible] rnmental harness

[illegible] nonies

The [illegible] began the [illegible] ssion from the Senate [illegible] ing to the [illegible] at amphitheatre at [illegible] the capitol. After Chief Justice [illegible]ite, followed by the other justices of [illegible]he Supreme Court, [illegible] entered the inaugural stand, P[illegible] Taft and President-elect Wil[illegible] appeared in the doorway of the capitol. Their [illegible]ence was the signal for cheers from [illegible]he crowd assembled in the [illegible] made, on the huge g[illegible] and perched fringe-like o[illegible] the capitol from one end to the other, reaching the stand the [illegible] ood for several mome[illegible] bared, acknowledging [illegible] t, the crowd. Then with the President, the chosen members of his cabinet, the Vice President-elect, the justices and Speaker Clark, he seated himself to await the solemn ceremony.

Meanwhile Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Margaret, Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and the Wilson family party reached the front of the platform and took seats adjoining the inaugural rostrum. As the gay crowd cheered Mrs. Wilson was carried away by enthusiasm. She ran to the front rail and waved to the throng. Her daughters followed. So did Mrs. Marshall. Before the ceremonies began Miss Margaret Wilson stood up on her chair to view the scene to better advantage.

"Isn't it beautiful," said Mrs. Wilson, as they viewed the gay crowd, the West Point cadets and naval cadets from Annapolis, drawn up in review before her.

"Isn't it," said Miss Margaret.

When suddenly reminded that she was standing on her chair, high above the heads of all, the magnet for thousands of peering eyes, she exclaimed, "Oh, I'm afraid I am too conspicuous up here. Eleanor come on up here with me." And her sister seized another chair and, she too, stood up and watched the throng. Then Mrs. Marshall stood on her chair, waving to the Vice President: "Come on in here," said Speaker Clark to Mrs. Marshall, "and I will give you my seat."

Promptly at 1:35, when Chief Justice White arose to administer the oath and Woodrow Wilson stood with right hand upraised to Heaven, the most human touch in the picture of the day asserted itself. Mrs. Wilson could see well from her seat. As spryly as a school girl she moved her chair to the side of the rostrum and climbed upon it with the assistance of Lieutenant Rogers, the President's naval aide. Grasping the railing, she stood there gazing at the President as he kissed the Bible and she remained standing until his address was concluded. The Misses Wilson joined her. When the new President swore to uphold and defend the constitution he stooped and kissed the open Bible held in the hands of James D. Maher, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court. His lips touched a page, turned to at random and fell upon the 119th Psalm. The verses are these:

"Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation, according to thy word.

"So shall I have wherewith to answer him that reproacheth me; for I trust in thy word.

"And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth for I have hoped in thy judgments.

"So shall I keep thy law continually forever and ever.

"And I will walk at liberty; for I seek thy precepts.

"I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings, and will not be ashamed.

"And I will delight myself in thy commandments which I have loved.

"My hands also will I lift up unto thy commandments which I have loved; and I will meditate in thy statutes."

Inaugural Address

Throughout his address President Wilson was cheered frequently by the people immediately in front of the stand, who could hear him. The applause was particularly emphatic when President Wilson declared:

"The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our National life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

When congratulations were over the justices of the Supreme Court, members of the retiring and incoming cabinets, and others shook the hand of the new chief magistrate as he was ushered to the carriage in front of the stand. Mr. Taft followed him into the carriage.

His smile had not worn off and it radiated over the crowd as the new President doffed his hat to the populace when the procession started. There was hardly a minute during the new President's ride from the capitol to the White House that he did not hear a constantly rising chorus of cheers. As his carriage passed up Pennsylvania avenue and those in each section of the densely-crowded thoroughfare spied the visage of the new President, the outbursts seemed to increase in volume and enthusiasm. The mass of humanity that crowded its way within seeing distance of the Presidential carriage could not be pictured by numerical estimates, for there was hardly space on the avenue or its tributary streets which was not filled. The buildings along the way seemed fairly hidden by their human coverings and the specially-built street stands were crowded to overflowing.

Amid it all was a profusion of decoration, vari-colored and elaborate, so that the buildings along the way were fairly hidden behind it all.

President Wilson doffed his hat continuously in recognition of prolonged ovations.

The ride from the White House to the capitol was brief, but spectacular.

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NEW PILOTS OF THE SHIP OF STATE

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

WILSON'S CABINET SLATE UNCHANGED

President's Nominations Will be Formally Sent to the Senate Today.

A SKETCH OF THE MEMBERS

David Franklin Houston, Who is to be Secretary of Agriculture, Was Born at Monroe, N. C.—The Unofficial List.

Washington, March 4.—Secretary Tumulty announced today that President Wilson would hold an informal meeting tomorrow forenoon of the men whose names he will send to the Senate as members of his cabinet. The Senate of the 63rd Congress will meet tomorrow at noon.

In the afternoon President Wilson will receive a delegation from Illinois, headed by Representative Graham, which will urge Mr. Wilson to consider the name of John Bell, of Chicago, to be commissioner of patents, and Congressional delegations from Delaware and New Jersey.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's cabinet is complete, and it remains only to formally send the nominations to the Senate. Until actually nominated, the list is unofficial, but the list is definitely accepted to be as follows:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.

Attorney General—James McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Postmaster General—Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—Representative William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of Labor—Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, publicist and editor. Born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. Home, Lincoln, Neb. Educated at Illinois College. Democratic candidate for President 1896, 1900 and 1908. Served in Spanish-American war.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, lawyer and railroad president. Born near Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863. Home New York City. Practiced law in Tennessee and New York. Builder of first tunnels under Hudson river. President of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, jurist, 49 years old, Camden, N. J., home Merchantville, N. J. Son of an Episcopal clergyman. Appointed to

(Continued on Page 3.)

TWO SUPPLY BILLS FAIL OF PASSAGE

Senator Fall Talks the Indian Appropriation Measure to Death

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL VETOED

Taft Disapproved 115 Million Dollar Appropriation Because it Exempted Labor Unions Under Anti-trust Law.

Washington, March 4.—Two of the annual appropriation bills necessary to the maintenance of the Federal government, failed of passage today when the 62nd Congress wound up its affairs.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, holding the floor through the closing hours of the session, talked the Indian Appropriation bill to death with its $12,000,000 for the support of the Indian

(Continued on Page Six.)

OUTLINES

President Wilson did not send the nominations for his cabinet to the Senate yesterday, but the unofficial list remained unchanged.

The Cotton Tare bill in the form of a substitute by Senator McLean, was defeated in the upper House of the North Carolina General Assembly yesterday.

One of the last acts of President Taft yesterday was the sending of a special message to Congress announcing the re-districting of the customs service.

Mexican Federal troops fired on the United States border patrol yesterday at Douglas, Ariz., and a sharp skirmish resulted. No Americans were wounded.

William Howard Taft, now a private citizen of the Republic he has served since 21, bade farewell to Washington yesterday and left for Georgia, where he will take a short rest.

Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, were yesterday inaugurated President and Vice President of the United States. It was an intensely human, precedent-breaking inauguration.

Two big appropriation bills failed of passage during the closing day of the 62nd Congress. Senator Fall talked the Indian bill to death in the Senate and President Taft vetoed the Sundry Civil bill because it contained provisions exempting labor unions and farmers from punishment under the Sherman anti-trust law.

New York markets: Money on call easier, 2 to 3 1-2 per cent.; ruling rate 3 1-2; closing bid 2; offered at 2 1-2. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12.75. Flour steady. Wheat easy; No. 2 red 1.08 1-2 and 1.10 1-2. Corn easy, 56 1-2. Turpentine and rosin steady.

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. PATROL SQUAD

American Troopers Skirmish With Federals Near Douglas, Arizona

NEGOTIATIONS WITH REBELS

Northern Revolutionists Are Giving Huerta Government Much Concern—Orozco Amplifies His Original Demands

Douglas, Ariz., March 4.—Each insisting that troops of the others' command began the skirmish on Sunday, such as again occurred this morning between Mexican Federal troops from the Agua Prieta garrison and soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry, Colonel Guilfoyle and General Ojeda stood firmly on their declarations tonight.

The American army officer said that his men will "shoot to kill" if the border patrol is interfered with. The Mexican general asserted that if it could be shown that his men did begin the firing he would execute any one guilty of beginning the trouble. There has been no further firing on the border near here since this morning. The Ninth Cavalry patrol has been increased to full force, including the machine guns, stretching from Douglas to Forrest station.

There is much excitement here. The city authorities consider establishing a special guard. There is an unusual number of Mexicans in the American town. The rebel messenger arrested on Sunday by United States troops was released today. Messages he carried have been sent to Washington.

Maderistas numbering 300 are stationed tonight so as to oppose the exrebels under General Inez Salazar, reported moving to reinforce the Federal garrison at Agua Prieta. Mobilization of Maderista rebels at Colonia Moreles, the American Mormon settlement, continued today. It is reported that there are nearly 1,000 men already congregated there.

Many refugees arrived here tonight from Nacozari, where an armistice between the new rebels and Federals will expire tomorrow. Private dispatches received today say that refugees are fleeing from Hermosillo, the State capital to Nogales, below which point rebels today cut the railroad.

General Gil, a Huerta commander, today captured 300 rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition from State troops who were marching to Alamos. Mexicans to the number of 50 fired on the border patrol at a distance of 250 yards this morning.

In answer to a hurry call, troops E and F and a machine gun platoon of the Ninth Cavalry were rushed to the place where the Mexicans had fired on the patrol squad. A rapid firer was put in immediate operation in addition to a hot rifle fire. The Mexi-

(Continued on Page Two.)

WM. HOWARD TAFT'S GOOD-BYE A SMILE

Says Farewell to Public Life and Becomes Plain American Citizen

REST AND PLAY IN GEORGIA

Leaves Capital for Short Stay in South—Cheered by Hundreds of Those Absorbed in the Inauguration Pageant

Washington, March 4.—William Howard Taft, public servant since he was 21, said farewell to public life today and became a citizen of the republic that he has served over the seas and throughout the world for so many years that he has almost forgotten when he enlisted.

His good-bye was a smile. A handshake for the members of his cabinet, a courtly bow to the women friends who braved the inauguration discomforts to bid him and Mrs. Taft God-speed in the union station, a wave of the hand and another smile for the people who stood in the train shed and watched his train pull slowly out for the South. The last that Washington saw of the 27th President was the dim outline of a big smiling figure in a frock coat, with hair a little awry, standing on the rear platform of a private car as it was swallowed in the curling smoke of the tunnel that leads under the city to Dixie.

His last glimpse of the city where four years ago he became chief executive and today a private citizen by the people's will, was when he looked from the platform of his car across the broad Potomac to where the Washington monument lifted its gray-pointed peak to the gray sky.

Tomorrow he expects to be in Georgia to rest and play as the guests of the city of Augusta for three weeks. On March 27th, he plans to go North again to New Haven, to settle down under the elms of Yale to the peace and quiet of life as professor of law. He left with no bitterness in his heart, he told friends, but only with thankfulness that he had been given the opportunity to serve.

Absorbed as it was in the inauguration pageant Washington did not forget the man, the retiring President. Although he was carried in one of the White House cars from the back of the White House down through the mall and over back streets, hundreds of those on the sidewalks who recognized him, cheered him lustily. He was forced to break through the line of march in front of the capitol to get to the union station and the massed thousands forgot the parade for a moment to pay their last tribute of applause.

At the station most of the members of the Taft cabinet and their wives and several close friends of Mrs. Taft

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LEGISLATIVE MILL IS GRINDING AWAY

Cotton Tare Bill Defeated in Senate of State General Assembly

NO CONVICTS BY CONTRACT

House Adopts Report of Committee, No Endorsement for Comptroller of Currency—Banking Bill Passes—Judicial,

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 4.—The cotton tare bill in the form of a substitute by Senator McLean was defeated after a long argument in the Senate this afternoon by a roll call vote of 30 to 9. The original bill had stipulated that farmers shall be allowed 30 pounds of tare and ties instead of 22 pounds. Then in the hope of a compromise Senator McLean had offered the substitute proposing 26 pounds. The Senator pleaded for the farmer strenuously and read from Holy Writ for the benefit of those standing with the buyers, the injunction, "give and ye shall receive full measure, pressed down and running over." Senator Long, of the opposition, quoted in reply Ashley Horne, planter, ginner and buyer, as saying that bagging and ties cost the farmer 84 cents, ginning $1, while for the 22 pounds of bagging he receives $2.64, with cotton at 12 cents, gaining 84 cents. He then sells the bagging back for nearly what he paid for it.

The House adopted the report and recommendation of the special committee on status of the State's practice of hiring convicts to railroad companies and taking stock in compensation, recommending that this practice be discontinued as soon as present contracts are completed. One just made is with the Norfolk Southern for 100 convicts to work on the Raleigh, Charlotte & Southern division, the construction of which between Raleigh and Charlotte is being pushed with all possible speed.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of a joint resolution urging Thomas E. Cooper, of Wilmington, for Comptroller of the Currency in President Wilson's official household. Opposition was on the ground that it would be a dangerous precedent, this in spite of the fact that an infraction had already occurred this session in the endorsement of Josephus Daniels for a cabinet position.

The State banking bill as prepared by the Bankers' Association, passed the House by a vote of 63 to 38 with amendments by Dillinger and Bennett that allow banks in towns of 1,000 population with as little as $5,000 capital and an amendment by Justice that the salaries of State superintendent of banks and examiners provided for in the bill be paid exclusively from the fees paid by banks for examinations.

The Judicial Districts bill that "edged its way" through second reading last night by a bare majority of five votes, had better sailing today for final reading in the House, the final vote being 53 to 38. It goes to the Senate where it will have much less opposition.

House—56th Day.

The House convened at 10 o'clock; prayer by Dr. I. McK. Pittinger.

The committee on penal institutions reported favorably a bill to provide for a juvenile school of correction in Asheville, and the Committee on Appropriations reported unfavorably the bills for a Western and a Southeastern Carolina Teacher training schools and for the establishment of a colored reformatory at Charlotte.

The special Legislative Committee to investigate the status of the State's policy of working convicts on railroads in exchange for stock reported, recommending that after the present contracts expire there be no further contracts of this sort made by the State and that the convicts be used on the public highways instead. This report was adopted and the accompanying bill to this effect passed on its readings and sent to the Senate. The report set out that there are now convicts being worked by the State on the Elkin & Alleghany; the Atlantic & Western (Transcontinental); the Statesville Air Line and the Watauga & Yadkin Valley. The statement was also made than the State has just made a contract with the Norfolk Southern to furnish 100 convicts for work in connection with this company's extensive construction operations in this State. The squad is to be set to work Monday on the Raleigh, Charlotte & Southern division.

New Bills Introduced.

Gordon—Prohibit smoking cigarettes in Guilford.

Boney—Good roads in Magnolia township, Duplin county.

Weatherspoon—Relative to holding court in Scotland.

Allred—Create a new township in Johnston.

Deaver—Relative to school reports in Transylvania. Relative to compulsory school attendance in Transylvania.

Buchanan—Prevent storing of explosives near buildings in Mitchell.

Clarke—For good roads in Farmville township, Pitt county.

McNider—Protection of owners of

dogs in Perquimans.

Ross—Put officers of Randolph on salaries. By request: provide the State auditor with a pension clerk.

Newell: Relative to Robertson ferry, Warren county.

Killian: Amend game law in Lenoir.

Seawell: Relative to Lee county road laws.

Roberys: Amend law as to justices of the peace in Buncombe.

Williams, of Hertford: Provide additional school committeemen in Hertford.

Mashburn: Amend road law as to road taxes in Old Fort.

Austin: Promote raising quail in Stanley.

Tillett: Making dogs personal property in Camden, Gates and Currituck.

Tillett: Relative to working roads in Camden.

Miller: Authorize public auction sale of Cleveland county home.

Wooten: Regulate hunting quail in Lenoir.

Wooten: Regulate fishing in Slocumb Creek, Lenoir county.

Hatchett: Relative to dog tax in Caswell.

Gordon: Fix pay of commissioners in Guilford.

Urging Thomas E. Cooper.

Representative Kellum introduced, out of order, a joint resolution for the General Assembly to urge Thomas E. Cooper, of Wilmington, as comptroller of the currency at Washington. A motion to have the rules suspended and the resolution passed immediately met with opposition, on the ground that the session being that far advanced that the practice of suspending the rules for consideration of any new measure had been declared against under rigid rule, it would be a bad precedent to make an infraction of it, even in a case of this sort. The resolution took its place on the calendar.

Bills passed final reading: Protect agricultural fairs of North Carolina. Allowing children living outside of High School districts to attend without having to pay tuition. Prohibit and punish hazing in high schools and colleges, making hazing a misdemeanor and defining the crime as "indignities upon students for the purpose of sport." Require vestibules on street cars. Provide for sanitary inspection of railway stations. Provide for the sanitary inspection of hotels and restaurants. Joint resolution to pay the expenses of a committee to investigate the need for a home for needy wives of Confederate soldiers. To extend the handwriting to be used as standards of comparison in trials.

State Banking Bill Passed.

The State banking bill came up for consideration. It revises and consolidates and amends the present laws pertaining to banking and provides that there shall be a State superintendent of banks and State bank examiners to operate under his direction, the whole division, however, to be under the control of the Corporation Commission.

Mr. Carlton and Mr. Ray led the opposition to the measure, charging that it having been drafted by the State Bankers' Association, it had monopolistic tendencies. Speaker Connor, Mr. Page and others defended the bill. An amendment by Mr. Justice specified that the State treasurer be not allowed to pay out any moneys toward the meeting of the expenses of the operation of the act, save funds derived from fees for bank examinations. This amendment was adopted. A combination amendment by Dillinger and Bennett allows capital stock minimum of $5,000 for towns of 1,000 inhabitants, and $10,000 for greater population. The bill as amended passed second reading on roll call—63 to 38—and then passed third reading without opposition.

New Bills Out of Order.

Justice: Direct Secretary of State to procure certain old maps of 1803 for use in the case of North Carolina vs. Tennessee, involving boundary lines.

Seawell: Provide an additional clerk for the Corporation Commission.

Williamson: Appoint board of audit and finance for Columbus county.

Gibbes: Prevent hog cholera in Pamlico.

The judicial districts bill, specifying the counties composing each of the 20 districts and terms of court for each, came up for final reading at that time. Ray offered a substitute that the bill go into effect March 1, 1915. This was ruled out of order.

Stewart, of Mecklenburg, and Kellum, of New Hanover, advocated the bill. Mr. Justice supported the bill, Mr. Bowie having charged him with being inconsistent in that he got what he wanted in committee and then jeopardized the bill on the floor of the House by supporting amendments.

Messrs. Roberts and Grier, of Iredell, supported the bill. Haymore, Republican, opposed it, and Mr. Doughton, in an animated speech, insisted that Haymore come out and prove himself a full grown man through support of the bill.

Williams, of Buncombe, supported the bill, as did Mr. Page, who had voted against the bill last night. The bill passed final reading — 35 to 38 — and goes to the Senate.

The House took a recess at 2:45 o'clock, until 8 o'clock.

House—Night Session.

The House, early in the session tonight voted over the protest of Chairman Williams, of Buncombe, in charge of the bill, to take up and dispose of the bill for general re-assessment of property as soon as the public local calendar was cleared. Clearing the calendar required nearly two hours.

Among the bills passed were: Providing watershed bond issue for Hendersonville. Extend limits of Fayetteville and issue light and street bonds. Bond issue for Bessemer City. Establish Alamance union farm school. Highway commission for Swain county. Waterworks bond issue for Durham. Extend and improve water shed for Asheville water plant. Road bonds for Rutherford county. Road law for Robeson county. Boad bonds for Macon county. Amend Durham road law. Bond issue for Brunswick county. Road bonds for Robeson county. Incorporate Hoffman, Richmound county. Amend Bladen road law. Highway commission for Durham county. Incorporate Highland Railroad Company. Amend charter of Monroe. Provide good roads for Pender county. Amend charter of Dallas.

A bill relative to the stock law in Sampson, Pender and Columbus county came up promising a fight, 30 minutes to a side being allowed, but before argument started a motion by Gold to table the bill carried. Boney introduced out of order and had passed a bill as to roads in Faison and Calypso townships, Duplin county, and Martin a bill to put Cumberland county officers on salaries.

Re-assessment Bill

It was 10:30 o'clock when the House was ready to take up the re-assessment bill. The fight for postponement was successfully renewed. Mr. Ray moved that it be made a special order for Thursday morning. Mr. Justice, in urging this course said many members were away in Washington as was the Governor, who is vitally interested in the measure. He did not know that Gov. Craig desired to send a special message on the subject but thought it probable he did. He knew the Governor was willing to assume more than his full share of the responsibility for the measure, if enacted into law. Chairman Williams was asked by Bowie and Brawley, leading the fight for immediate consideration if the Governor desired to transmit a special message. Mr. Williams replied that he had avoided bringing the Governor's name into the discussion.

Conversations with the Governor had been personal. He still could not answer as to that. Justice said his reference to the Governor was on his own initiative and based on conversations he and many other members had with him. The motion to defer until Thursday morning carried by a good majority.

General Appropriations

Mr. Doughton introduced the general appropriations bill carrying $2,425,050, and a supplemental bill appropriating $25,000 of the funds of the State Department of Agriculture for the A. & M. College.

Bill carrying $10,000 for Governor's mansion improvements was passed. Other bills passed included: Develop oyster interests. Inspection of camp cars on railroads. Relative to freight rate charges on joint hauls. Pay certain debts of the State Fish Commission. Regulating tags on cottonseed meal. Relating to farm life schools. Admit to A. & M. College free of tuition one needy farm boy from each county. Promote reformatory treatment by advancing the age limit to 25 years. Give the State Board of Agriculture control of appointments of heads and assistants in divisions. Prohibit misrepresentation and twisting insurance policies.

The Appropriations bill came from the joint committee of the Legislature and was introduced in the House by Chairman Doughton. Of the total amount, $407,500 is to be taken care of in the bond issue bill offered yesterday carrying $1,142,500. Items carried by the appropriations bill follow:

School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton, annual maintenance $62,500, special improvements $7,750.

State School for Blind, Raleigh, annual maintenance $72,500, for purchase of new site $30,000.

State Hospital, Raleigh, including epileptic department $160,000 annually.

Soldier's Home, $35,250 annually. Oxford Orphanage, $20 annually. Croatan Normal, Robeson county, $2,250 annually. State school for colored race, Winston-Salem, annual maintenance, $3,000.

Stonewall Jackson Training School, annual maintenance, $18,000, improvements annually, $7,000.

Guilford Battle Ground, $700. North Carolina room in Confederate Museum, Richmond, $200 annually.

State Hospital, Morganton, annual maintenance, $165,000; necessary additional buildings, $50,000.

State University, annual maintenance, $95,000; permanent improvements, $50,000 annually.

State Normal, Greensboro, annual maintenance, $90,000; for Summer School, $5,000 annually; permanent improvements, $50,000.

State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, maintenance, $12,500 annually; support of indigent patients, $7,500 annually; one additional building, $20,900.

A. & M. College, Raleigh, annual appropriation for maintenance, $80,000, with $5,000 additional for 1914; for industrial shop building, $25,000; for repairs, $3,000.

Colored hospital, Goldsboro, annual maintenance, $90,000; improvements, $23,000.

Colored orphanage, Oxford, annual mainteance, $6,000; permanent improvements, $4,000.

Appalachian Training School, annual maintenance, $12,500; permanent improvements, $15,000.

Cullowhee Normal, annual maintenance, $10,000; permanent improvements, $15,000.

East Carolina Teachers' Training School, annual maintenance, $45,000; permanent improvements, $40,000; for certain debts, $6,000.

A. & M. College, colored race, of Greensboro, annual maintenance, $12,500; permanent improvements, $17,500.

Senate—56th Day.

President Daughtridge convened the Senate at 10 o'clock; prayer by Rev. A. V. Joyner.

New Bills Introduced.

Peebles—For bond issue and special tax in Jackson special tax district, Northampton county.

Coffey—Empowering Appalachian Training School to sell land for a railroad station at Boone and sell right-of-way.

Bridgers—Amending Vance game laws. For election of superintendent of schools of Warren for one term. Prohibiting sale of merchandise within half mile of certain churches in Vance.

Thorne—Repeal act of 1911 incorporating Methodist Protestant church at Rocky Mount. For road bond issue in North Whitakers township, Nash county.

Evans, of Pitt—Providing eduactional facilities for orphans and other children not enjoying those benefits.

Ivie—Amending law as to sale of cigarettes to minors. Promoting teaching of agriculture and domestic science in public schools of Rockingham county.

Mason—Providing for election of commissioners of Long Creek drainage district, Gaston county.

Ward—Resolution to pay G. F. Kennedy $1 a day for heating capitol.

Barbour—Amending Lee road law.

Privileges of the floor were extended to ex-Senator J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth.

On motion of Senator McLean the Senate tabled a bill allowing Scotland commissioners to condemn land for court house site at Laurinburg.

Cotton Tare Bill.

The special order was the cotton tare bill, and Senator McLean offered a substitute for the House bill, reducing the limit from 30 to 26 pounds of tare over and above which it should be lawful to deduct for excess weight. Senator McLean, speaking for the farmers, said that heretofore they had been losing eight pounds on every bale, the present law allowing the tare to weigh 22 pounds, while the Liverpool buyers deducted 30 pounds, and the buyers here fixed the price so as to cover this 6 per cent. deduction. He declared the 26 pounds was perfectly reasonable, as it allowed the use of eight and one-third yards of bagging, about enough to cover the bale, while now only six pounds could be used, and the poor condition of our cotton thereby caused a loss in price.

Senator Long declared that the farmer was the only class in the industrial world that was paid for gross weight. He commended Senator McLean to the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," on the question of getting something for nothing.

Senator Evans, of Bladen, considered a bill a step in the direction of a settlement of this matter, and, therefore, favored it.

Senator Peebles replied to Senator Long that the farmer was the only class that had 6 per cent. figured off the price of his product, the buyer doing this to square up with Liverpool. He insisted that the price was fixed by Liverpool.

Senator Scott asked if the bill would not help the bagging trust. Senator Peebles responded that it was estimated that the North Carolina farmers were losing $1,000,000 a year under the law, and he would be willing to let the bagging trust get a few thousands if the loss to the farmer could be stopped. He proceeded to read from the report of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor to the effect that the farmer who thought he was being paid for the tare at the price of cotton was mistaken, that the buyer unquestionably took this into consideration in fixing the price.

Senator Bridgers said he was convinced from what he had heard that the bill would result simply in lowering the price of cotton. Senator Bryant thought it looked like legislation interfering with the law of supply and demand, which generally fixed prices. He believed the measure originated with the exporting interests.

Senator Ivie believed the law proposed would be a detriment to the farmers, and he pointed to South Carolina, where the 30-pound law was passed, and where it was a dead letter, the buyers refusing to buy bales with 30 pounds of tare, the result being that only 22 pounds was used still. If we passed this law, the buyers would simply get their cotton from South Carolina. Moreover, the jute trust and the railroads would get half the benefit.

On the call of the question by Senator McLeod, the bill failed to pass by a vote of 9 to 30.

Final Reading.

Senate bills passed final reading: Incorporating town of Linden. Providing for building and equipping court house in Columbus. Authorizing Guilford commissioners to sell court house site and buy another. Establishing a charity hospital for Mecklenburg and Charlotte. Relative to assignments of space for superintendent of public instruction and others. Amending law as to practice of osteopathy. Amending charter of Scotland Neck. Amending charter of Concord. Incorporate Wade. Define town boundaries of Fuquay Springs. Amend road commission law for Marion township, McDowell county. Establish special court in Rutherfordton.

House bills passed final reading: Authorize Wake commissioners to sell present site of court house and jail and the county home site. Special assessment for sidewalks in Fairmont. Amend Wake county road law. Change name of Union City to Ashpole. Revise charter of Charlotte. Provide commission form of government for Charlotte. Provide funds for Yancey county roads. For township road bond elections in Transylvania. Fix officers' salaries and provide auditor for Catawba. Road bond election for Randolph county. Incorporate Clayton graded school district, Johnston county. Fix salaries of certain officers in Bertie county. Authorize Raleigh to sell the old market building and site on Fayetteville street. Protect churches, schools and picnics in Wilson. Primary law for Haywood. Amend law as to fees of Register of Deeds in Nash. Allow Wilmington to charge penalty on taxes unpaid by February 1st. Amend charter of Burlington. For bridges in Wayne and Nash counties. Change corporate limits of Webster.

On motion of Senator Hobgood, seconded by Senator Council, who added Vice President Marshall, the Senate took adjournment in honor of President Woodrow Wilson.

At 8 o'clock tonight the general banking bill will be taken up followed by the bill protecting minority stockholders in private corporations.

Senate—Night Session.

In the Senate tonight bills were introduced by Carson, repealing the annual appropriation of $1,500 to the agricultural society to help pay premiums of the State fair; to economize in expenditures for public printing, limiting each department to $5,000 a year, except the Supreme Court and auditors' department; Nimocks, establishing a recorder's court for Cumberland county; Parsons, amending Richmond game law.

Bills passed providing for upkeep of new State building; amending Richmond county game law.

The committee substitute for the general banking bill was passed without division, although there was a minority report in favor of the original bill as endorsed by the State Bankers' Association that the House passed today.

General Banking Bill

The General Banking bill passed by the Senate tonight reduces the time when depositors shall complain of a raised or forged check from six to three months after return of account and cancelled vouchers, provides for dissolution of insolvent banks by allowing the Corporation Commission to appoint a receiver and order distribution of assets and liquidation, calls for annual examination of banks by the directors and reports by them to the commission on blanks under the commission's direction under oath and penalty; empowers the Corporation Commission to appoint an additional bank examiner and to fix the salaries of all bank examiners, provided the whole amount does not exceed the sum collected from banks for examination.

SEAMEN'S SERVITUDE BILL

Taft Left Memorandum Giving His Views of Measure

Washington, March 4.—Although President Taft authorized the pocket veto in expressing disapproval of the Seamen's Servitude bill, he left with Congress a short memorandum giving his views of the measure. The memorandum said:

"This bill is so important and conflicts in its operation with the treaty obligations of the United States and in its possible friction with the commerce of foreign countries that in the short time that I have had since it has been presented to me I do not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of allowing it to become a law."

The bill was designed to improve conditions of labor and living in the American merchant marine and to abolish involuntary servitude of seamen.

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. PATROL SQUAD

(Continued from Page One.)

cans returned the fire with spirit, but soon retreated to a line of trenches dug during the Madero revolution. When they reached the trenches the firing ceased. Whether any Mexicans were killed or wounded is not known. None of the American troopers was hit.

Colonel Guilfoyle took personal command of the troops.

Conference With Rebels

Mexico City, March 4.—As was expected a delicate turn in the negotiations between the government and the Northern rebels developed today when Joseph Cordova, official representative of Pasqual Orozco, Jr., amplified the original demands with reference to a peace settlement. He asked the government for 2,500,000 pesos indemnity for Orozco and his army, for time and damage sustained in the revolution against Madero. He also demanded in behalf of Orozco that two-thirds at least of his army be accepted as "regulars" and that Orozco be named as commander-in-chief in the State of Chihuahua.

General Inez Salazar, who reported to the conference with Emilio Vasquez Orozco, has indicated he will not countenance the terms arranged through Cordova. Salazar claims he is entitled to recognition as the real chief of the Northern rebels and has more men under his command than Orozco. He declares Orozco has not been in control at any time during the past four months.

The government is continuing its efforts at pacification in Coahuila without resorting to fighting, but the Federal troops at San Luis and Torreon will be ordered to begin operations against the Carranzanistas, if the latter do not soon accept the peace proposals.

Announcement was made today that the government will reimburse the owners of commercial houses and residences in the capital for all damage done in the recent bombardment.

Major Cardenas, who was in charge of the escort of Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez on the day they were killed, was today promoted from the rural guard to the same rank in the regular army.

The Mexican Congress will meet tomorrow to discuss the Huerta amnesty bill.

NOT $20,000 FOR HILLES

Taft's Secretary Will Not Get a Salaried Job

New York, March 4.—The report from Washington that Charles D. Hilles, secretary to ex-President Taft, is to receive $20,000 in the business position which he is about to enter, proves to be without foundation.

Edmund Dwight, who is the New York agent of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, is a close personal friend of Mr. Hilles and the arrangement for Mr. Hilles to become associated with Mr. Dwight was made more than three years ago, before Mr. Hilles had ever been considered for the position which he has recently occupied. He becomes a member of the agency firm and the position is not a salaried one. Mr. Dwight states that the figure named is not justified by the facts.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

(Advertisement.)

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

EASY TO BUY; EASY TO PAY

$1.00 A WEEK

Will Buy Any Of These Up-to-Date Styles

—Spring styles for men, women and children—the smartest styles of the season in all lines of wearing apparel. Come to this store and buy without money. Let our easy payment plan clothe you.

MEN'S SUITS

—Those nobby two button and Norfolk styles; hand-tailored garments; fully guaranteed; all of the latest weaves; any price from $12 to $30.

WOMEN'S SUITS

—Every new weave and shade; all of the latest style features and trimming effects. Any price from $12 to $35.

Come in now and choose your new outfit. Your dollar will go farther at this store.

FARLEY & CO.

116 Market Street

OURS IS

GUARANTEED TAILORING

In fact as well as in print. We know of no other tailors who go the lengths we do to make sure of your satisfaction.

We own and operate our own tailoring shops and mills, and are in a position to offer you values that cannot be duplicated for less than $25 to $40, at one price:

To One **$15** No More
To all No Less

Innumerable styles in blacks, blues, greys, browns, tans and every garment has our positive guarantee of satisfaction. If you can duplicate our values for less than double—we lose your business.

Can anything be fairer?

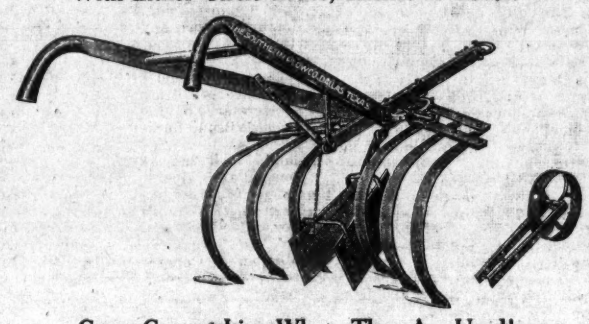
U. S. WOOLEN MILLS CO.

TAILORS—109 Princess Street.

The GENUINE TEXAS

DIVERSE CULTIVATORS

With Either Circle Brace, Rachet or Lever.



Grass Cannot Live Where They Are Used!

You can tend your Crops through the season with them!

EASILY ADJUSTED! BUILT TO STAND!

N. Jacobi Hardware Co.

SELLING AGENTS.

10 AND 12 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

Southern Shorthand and Business University

I. O. O. F. BUILDING, Corner Third and Princess Sts.

WILMINGTON, : : : : N. C.

This school is a branch of the famous business schools of the South that bears its name—The Southern Shorthand & Business University (not 'The Southern Commercial Schools.")

Every young man or young woman who attends this school will be assured of a thorough course of instruction in all commercial branches and a position at the completion of his or her course.

OUR TYPEWRITING DEPARTMENT is equipped with all new typewriters of the latest make.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

CALL AND SEE US, OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

J. M. RESSLER, President. E. C. BOWERSOCK, Business Manager.

"MURA-LIKE"

The only perfect Flat Oil Paint for Interior Use. Sanitary and Durable.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

Atlantic Paint and Varnish Works

21 MARKET STREET.

PORTLAND CEMENT

Just received by Schooner "Edward R. Baird, Jr.," 2,500 Barrels Portland Cement.

W. B. THORPE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

March 5, 1913.

THE MORNING STAR

PARCEL POST MAP COUPON.

Clip six consecutively dated coupons, commencing with this, or any other, date, and bring to Star Office, with expense bonus of **23c**

If sent by Mail.....Postage extra, 6 cents

AFFAIRS AT STATE CAPITAL

Southern Plow Works of Laurinburg, and Other Enterprises Chartered —"The Capitols" Name of Raleigh Baseball Team

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 4.—The Southern Plow Works, Incorporated, of Laurinburg, was chartered today with $25,000 capital by Roy L. Hammond, Edwin Morgan and others for manufacturing and dealing in agricultural implements.

Other charters are for the Wolf Mountain Lumber Co., of Asheville, capital $150,000 authorized and $25,000 subscribed by J. G. Adams, S. B. Chapman and others; the B. M. Wood Agency Co., of Asheville, capital $25,000 authorized and subscribed by J. S. Hursey, E. M. Wood and R. R. Reynolds for insurance and other agency business, and the West End Automobile Co., of Charlotte, for the maintenance of club house and grounds; incorporators J. E. Solomon, R. A. Page and E. T. James.

"The Capitols" is the nick name that has been chosen for the Raleigh team in the Carolina Baseball League soon to open the season. A contest over the question of a name has been on some time and Joseph H. Baur won the prize, a $25 share of stock in the association. Earl Mack, the new manager for the team, is to be here within two weeks and then the steady work of trying out the men signed for the various places on the team and training the lucky ones for the opening games will be in order.

DOINGS AT BURGAW

Town Purchases Road Machine—First Monday, Revival, Etc.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., March 4.—Determined to keep abreast of the times in the matter of streets the commissioners of the town have recently purchased a road machine. It is somewhat smaller than the one belonging to the township but will answer for all street purposes. Work on the concrete sidewalks is still going on.

The first Monday yesterday attracted a large crowd, the largest seen here in a long time. The boards of County Commissioners and Education held their monthly meetings, routine business mainly claiming their attention.

The revival services at the Methodist church are continuing. Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Smithfield, is assisting the pastor, Rev. Mr. Vickers. At the Presbyterian church there will be evangelistic services all this week with preaching by Rev. W. P. M. Currie, of Wallace, who will assist the pastor, Rev. Mr. Clark.

The Pender Telephone Co., has just had issued from the presses of the Pender Chronicle a very neat and attractive directory, the first ever gotten out in Pender county. It contains a list of all the local and long distance patrons of the company. This company now has lines running from Burgaw to Atkinson, from Burgaw to Stag Park, and from Burgaw to Bannerman's Bridge, as well as local exchanges at Burgaw and Atkinson, and is doing a prosperous business. Dr. J. T. Hoggard is president and general manager and E. A. Hawes, secretary and treasurer. The directory is a credit to the job printing of the Chronicle and shows that just as good work in this line can be done here as is done elsewhere.

Members of the party from here attending the banquet in Raleigh Friday evening are enthusiastic over the trip. They were glad of the opportunity of meeting the distinguished gentlemen in whose honor the banquet was given, and especially the Hon. Josephus Daniels, whose appointment to a place in the next cabinet seems assured. They declare that he looks fit for the place, being in excellent health and fine form. In addition to the representatives from Burgaw, Atkinson was also represented by Dr. J. T. Hoggard, Messrs. E. A. Hawes, Sr., E. E. Murphy, John R. Hawes, so that Pender was fairly well represented.

Rev. W. S. Key, of Dix House, in Holly township, where a flourishing school is conducted, and where he carries on some up-to-date farm operations, passed through Burgaw Saturday evening on his way to fill an appointment to preach at Masonboro Sound.

Miss Douglass Hand is visiting her brother, Dr. W. L. Hand, in Newbern. Miss Lorena Bland is teaching for her in her absence.

JOHN McK. TOLAR DEAD.

Killed by Fall Down Steps in Louisville, Kentucky.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Clinton, N. C., March 4.—A telegram received here today by Mrs. J. McK. Tolar conveyed the sad tidings of the death of her husband, John McK. Tolar, a well known traveling man, who was killed by a fall down a flight of steps in a hotel in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Tolar was a very large man, weighing some 400 pounds, was a native of Robeson county, and had a wide acquaintance as a traveling salesman throughout this section. For many years he traveled out of Wilmington. He married Miss Beulah Williams, daughter of the late Capt. John M. Williams, formerly a well known Coast Line engineer. Besides his wife, he is survived by three small children. The body will be taken to Valdosta, Ga., and there buried beside the mother of Mr. Tolar, who passed away some years ago.

NEVER REACHED WASHINGTON

Washington, N. C., Division of Naval Reserves Stuck in Mud

(Special Star Telegram.)

Newbern, N. C., March 4.—The revenue cutter Pamlico left here this afternoon for North river light, near the Dismal Swamp canal, in answer to an order to proceed to that point and assist the United States training ship, The Elfrida, with the Washington division of the North Carolina Naval Reserves on board to get off a mud flat, where she had been run aground. The boat left Washington, N. C., last Friday en route to the Capital City where the Reserves were to have participated in the parade. She was in command of Lieut. Charles Morton.

WILSON'S CABINET SLATE UNCHANGED

(Continued from Page One.)

the Chancery Court in 1904 and reappointed.

Attorney General—James Clark McReynolds, lawyer. Born at Elkton, Ky., February 3, 1862. Home New York City. Educated at Vanderbilt University and University of Virginia. Practiced law at Nashville, Tenn., many years. Assistant attorney general of the United States 1903-07. Afterward specially retained by government in anti-trust matters, particularly in tobacco and coal trust suits.

Postmaster General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Congressman and lawyer. Born at San Marcos, Texas, June 7th, 1863. Home, Austin, Texas. Educated at Texas A. & M. College, Baylor University and University of Texas. Assistant city attorney Austin 1885-90. Attorney 26th Texas judicial district 1891-96. Member of Congress since 1899 and re-elected to 63rd Congress.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, newspaper owner and editor. Born at Washington, N. C., May 18th, 1862. Home, Raleigh, N. C. Educated in Wilson, N. C., Collegiate Institute. Editor Raleigh News and Observer since 1894. Democratic National committeeman from North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, lawyer. Born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 15th, 1864. Educated at University of California. Practiced law in San Francisco. Candidate for Governor of California in 1902. Member of Inter-State Commerce Commission since 1905 and at present chairman.

Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, University Chancellor. Born at Monroe, N. C., February 17th, 1866. Home, St. Louis, Mo. Educated South Carolina College and Harvard University. Dean of faculty, University of Texas 1899-1902. President Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, 1902-05. Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis since 1908.

Secretary of Commerce—William Cox Redfield, Congressman and manufacturer. Born at Albany, N. Y., June 18th, 1858. Home, Brooklyn, N. Y. Educated in public schools. Engaged in iron and steel manufactures since 1883. Served in 62nd Congress.

Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, former miner and Congressman. Born at Blantyre, Scotland, April 2nd, 1862. Home, Blossburg, Pa. Came to United States in 1870. Educated in public schools. Miner from 1897-98. Member of National Executive Board which organized United Mine Workers of America, 1890. Member of Congress since 1907. Author of bill creating Department of Labor.

NOTABLE LECTURE.

Wake Forest Students Hear Prof. Shannon—Baseball.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wake Forest, N. C., March 1.—During the past wek the students of Wake Forest College have had the pleasure of hearing one of the best and most instructive series of lectures that has been heard here in many years, delivered by the able speaker and lecturer, Prof. T. W. Shannon, president of the World's Federation of Purity. Among his lectures was the subject of "Heredity," which was presented in a very interesting and able manner. Everyone who heard his lectures, if he used his common sense, knew that he gave something that was practical and that needed to be put into practice by everyone, both for the good of himself and especially for the good of society. Prof. Shannon delivers his lectures mainly to colleges and university students, because upon them the future of society mainly rests. It is evident that a greater number of such lectures as he gave are needed in the colleges of the country.

Frank Thompson, coach of the baseball team, has begun the Spring practice that the boys may be ready for the games which will begin in the near future. There were a large number who went out, and the prospects are that a better team will be put out this year than last. With such old men back as Phil Utley, star firstbaseman; Smith, who stood before the A. & M. batters last Easter Monday for seven innings allowing only one hit off of him; Parker, Billings, Stingfield, Faucette and Cuthrell, besides some of the best new material that has shown up in a number of years, Wake Forest intends to put out a winning team this year.

About 30 of the students will leave here tonight for Washington to attend the inauguration of President-elect Woodrow Wilson tomorrow. Wake Forest College feels somewhat proud of President Wilson, he having had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the college in 1888, the first college that learned what a great man he was, while he was professor of a school in Pennsylvania.

ADD TO YOUR PERSONAL ADORNMENTS

By the Use of Newbro's Herpicide

A pretty woman may enhance her beauty and a plain woman become good looking by the proper care of her hair.

Nice hair, pretty hair, growing on the head it adorns, is one of nature's greatest beautifiers.

The kind of hair which always makes us look the second time, follows the use of Newbro's Herpicide, and is possible for every woman.

Regular applications of Herpicide kill the hair-destroying dandruff germ, keep the hair from coming out and add to it that luxuriance, snap and luster which are essential to hair beauty.

Newbro's Herpicide is the Original scalp prophylactic. All other hair remedies claiming to kill the dandruff germ are simply trying to trade upon the reputation of genuine Herpicide.

Applications may be obtained at good barber shops and hair dressers.

Send 10c in postage to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet.

One dollar size bottles sold by all druggists under an absolute guarantee. ROBT. R. BELLAMY, Special Agent.

ATTACKED BY MUSKRAT.

Jacksonville Young Man's Experience in Kinston—Dr. Spillman.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., March 4.—Just after dark last night J. M. Littleton, a young man of Jacksonville, N. C., was attacked by a muskrat in front of the Norfolk Southern depot, on Queen street, and had a lively time in beating off the vicious rodent. Littleton's queer assailant probably came from a sewer somewhere in the vicinity. When the young man sauntered up the pavement toward the depot the muskrat leaped upon him from a dark spot on the street, and sunk its teeth into his trousers. His pants were badly torn before he could choke the animal off, and it was not until he had kicked it to death that all the fight was out of the rat, which was of abnormal size. Littleton sold the skin for enough to pay his passage to Jacksonville. The affair was witnessed by a number of people. Several years ago a negro man was attacked by one of the rodents in the same neighborhood, under similar circumstances. The home of the animals, which is very near the centre of the city, cannot be located.

Last night Dr. B. W. Spilman, field secretary of the Southern Baptists for Sunday School work, lectured to the Sunday School teachers of this, his home city, in the Christian church. Though the address was primarily for teachers, many others availed themselves of the opportunity to hear Dr. Spilman, whose reputation is more than National, and his audience filled the large auditorium. The subject was "Planting a Truth."

George Suggs, the premier pitcher of the Cincinnati Reds, has gone to Mobile, where he joins the team for Spring practice. Suggs spent the Winter at his home here. He was formerly a member of the Mobile team before breaking into big league circles, and by the going of the Reds to the Alabama city he will have opportunity to renew acquaintances there. Suggs has for several years been the mainstay of the Reds' pitching staff, and has better averages than any other twirler of that club. Ranking next to him is Rube Benton, another North Carolinian, from Clinton.

B. WARREN COCKRAN LED.

High Man in Second Round of Pinehurst Golf Tourney.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 4.—B. Warren Cockran, of the Baltimore Country Club, was the high man in today's second round of the qualification in the ninth annual Spring golf tournament here. Cockran turned in a card of 154, which was three strokes in the lead of William C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, former National champion. Fownes led Walter J. Travis, of Garden City, by a single stroke.

Henry C. Fownes, of Oakmont; Robert Hunter, of Weeburn; H. K. Kerr, of Ekwarnok; P. W. Whittemore, of Brookline; Chisholm Beach, of Foxhills; W. A. Tyson, of Spring Haven; C. L. Becker, of Woodland; Garfield Scott, of Philadelphia; A. A. Stagg, of Chicago; G. T. Gregg and J. E. Porter, of Oakmont; C. W. Bass, the New Hampshire champion, and J. P. Williamson, of the Wyoming Valley Country Club, were among others who made the first division.

A card of 173 marked the limit of admission for the 36 hole qualification.

DANGER OF CONSUMPTION LIES IN NEGLECT.

No More Dangerous than Any Other Disease if Taken in Time.

People who have Consumption sacrifice their lives needlessly if they give up and take it for granted that nothing can be done for them.

Consumption, it has been demonstrated, can be overcome even in its worst stages, and while new lung tissue cannot be formed, what remains can be protected against the ravages of the Tubercle Bacilli.

One of the leading preparations carrying on this fight is Sirolin, a preparation which has in a short time achieved remarkable results in this country, after a real triumph in Europe.

Sufferers from Consumption or weak lungs should not fail to secure the aid of Sirolin to assist them back to health.

Information about Sirolin can be secured in this country from the Sirolin Co., 228 West Broadway, New York City. All leading druggists are recommending and distributing Sirolin with considerable success.

(Advertisement.)

AN EASTER DRIVE

will put you in touch with nature, give you a zest for the feast to come. Just call on this livery stable for the kind of rig you would like to take it in. It will be very little. Church calls a specialty on Easter, of course.

City Livery Co.

C. W. MILLS, Mgr.

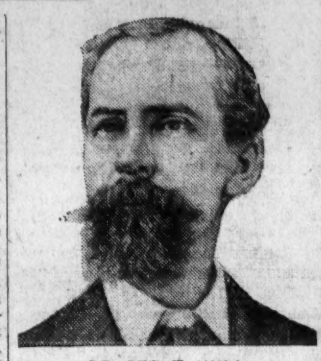
Polly at the Ranch.
An Up-to-Date Lochinvar.
There Were Hoboes Three.
A Head for a Head.

BIJOU

TODAY.

A Staple Medicine For All Families

From Infancy to Old Age a Reliable Family Laxative is Most Needed—Try This One.



DR. GEO. T. HULL

It is inconceivable in this day of general intelligence that any family would be without a simple remedy for the minor ills of life, for often by giving such a remely in time a serious disease can be frustrated and a life saved.

For example, if at the first sign of a cold a simple laxative-tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin were given the beginning of a serious lung affection or of a typhoid fever might be avoided. And also in headaches, nervousness, etc., a small dose of this remedy would relieve the congestion and replace distress with comfort. Mothers give it to tiny infants and little children, and grown people take it with equally good effect.

Thousands of good American homes are never without it, among them the home of Dr. Geo. T. Hull, proprietor Hull Drug Co., Prue, Okla. Dr. Hull has for a number of years recommended Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in his practice and writes that "for stomach and bowel disorders, worms in children and a general laxative-tonic it has no equal." Syrup Pepsin saves the health of the family, and it saves doctor's bills. It is a guaranteed cure for any form of stomach, liver and bowel trouble, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, gas on the stomach, headaches, drowsiness after eating, etc. Have no hesitancy about giving it to any member of the family, however young or old, for it contains nothing injurious to the youngest person.

A bottle can be obtained at any nearby drug store for fifty cents or one dollar. The latter size is more economical and is bought by those who have already convinced themselves of its merits. Syrup Pepsin users learn to discard pills, salts, cathartics and purgatives generally as they are too great a shock to any average system.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 417 Washington, St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

DAVID'S

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOU ought to look through a copy of the

Spring Style Book

the guide to men's correct fashions issued by

Hart Schaffner & Marx

You have there a good idea how your clothes should look this season. It is a book you ought to keep handy, to use when you buy clothes; you'll find in this store just such suits and overcoats as are shown in its pages; and we can fit you correctly in any of them.

We'd like to have you see what we can do for you at $20; we have others of the same make for less; and for more.

Spring style Stetson hats and Manhattan shirts are now on sale. Some great bargains left in Winter suits and overcoats.

We maintain a special department for clothes made-to-order.

The A. David Company

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

ARRIVED!

—AT—

J. W. H. FUCHS' DEP'T STORE

The American Art Tailoring Co. representative has arrived with their full line of samples, and is fully prepared to take your measure for your Spring and Summer Suit, and it will be delivered to you in time for Easter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY OF THE SPECIAL $15.00 SUITS MADE TO MEASURE.

J. W. H. FUCHS

DEPARTMENT STORE,

28 to 30 S. Front St. Wilmington, N. C.

E. H. Holmes. W. M. Atkinson. J. H. Holmes.

Holmes & Atkinson

"Quality Grocers"

22 SOUTH FRONT STREET

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we wish to announce the formation of this partnership. We are going to conduct a Modern Grocery Store, in which Quality, Cleanliness and Service will be our motto.

E. H. Holmes
W. M. Atkinson.
J. H. Holmes.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective January 5, 1913. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90, ! 8:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 13:20 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M.	No. 91, a 1:00 A. M.
No. 51, * 5:35 A. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars Between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50, *12:20 A. M.
No. 64, ! 5:50 A. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No 65, ! 6:25 P. M.
No. 48, * 8:30 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York Trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49, * 6:15 P. M.
No. 53, * 8:45 A. M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford	No. 52, * 8:05 P. M.
No. 55, * 3:15 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia.	No. 54, * 1:40 P. M.
No. 62, * 3:25 P. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 63, *12:50 P.M.
N. 59, ! 6:30 P. M.	Fayetteville, Sanford and Intermediate Stations.	No. 60, !10:15 A. M.
No. 42, * 6:45 P. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman and Dining Car Service. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, *10:00 A. M.
No. 57, ! 7:30 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate Stations.	No.58, ! 8:15 A. M.

* Daily. ! Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 29, 1912.

Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND. Leave Wilmington for Winter Park	EAST BOUND. Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville	EAST BOUND. Leave Wilmington for The Beach	WEST BOUND. Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	WEST BOUND. Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	WEST BOUND. Leave The Beach for Wilmington
* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:27 A. M.	* 6:15 A. M.	.....
6:53 " "	6:55 " "	.....	7:37 " "	7:25 " "	.....
.....	.....	.....	* 8:07 " "	* 7:55 " "	* 7:45 " "
* 8:00 " "	* 8:00 " "	.....	* 8:42 " "	* 8:30 " "	.....
! 8:00 " "	! 8:00 " "	! 8:00 " "	! 9:07 " "	! 8:55 " "	! 8:45 " "
* 8:30 " "	* 8:30 " "	* 8:30 " "	* 9:37 " "	* 9:25 " "	* 9:15 " "
! 9:30 " "	! 9:30 " "	.....	!10:12 " "	!10:00 " "	.....
10:00 " "	10:00 " "	10:00 " "	11:07 " "	10:55 " "	10:45 " "
11:30 " "	11:30 " "	11:30 " "	12:37 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
o 1:00 P. M.	o 1:00 P. M.	o 1:00 P. M.	2:07 " "	1:55 " "	1:45 " "
2:00 " "	2:00 " "	.....	x 2:42 " "	x 2:30 " "	.....
x 2:30 " "	.....	.....	x 3:10 " "	.....	.....
3:00 " "	3:00 " "	3:00 " "	x 3:45 " "	.....	.....
x 3:30 " "	.....	.....	4:07 " "	3:55 " "	3:45 " "
x 4:00 " "	.....	.....	x 4:40 " "	.....	.....
4:30 " "	4:30 " "	4:30 " "	.....	.....	.....
x 5:00 " "	.....	.....	x 5:15 " "	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5:37 " "	5:25 " "	5:15 " "
5:30 " "	5:30 " "	.....	6:12 " "	6:00 " "	.....
6:10 " "	6:10 " "	.....	6:52 " "	6:40 " "	.....
6:40 " "	6:40 " "	6:40 " "	7:42 " "	7:30 " "	7:20 " "
7:10 " "	7:10 " "	.....	8:07 " "	7:55 " "	.....
8:30 " "	8:30 " "	8:30 " "	9:37 " "	9:25 " "	9:15 " "
10:00 " "	10:00 " "	.....	10:42 " "	10:30 " "	.....
11:15 " "	11:15 " "	.....	11:57 " "	11:45 " "	.....

Special for Saturdays and Sundays.

Leave Wilmington every half hour from 2:00 until 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 until 5:45 P. M.

Cars marked (*) do not run on Sundays.
Cars marked (!) run Sundays only.
Cars marked (x) superceded by half-hour schedule Saturdays and Sundays.
Cars marked (o) leave at 1:10 P. M. Saturdays.

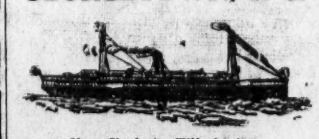
Freight Schedule.

Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ninth and Orange Streets 3:00 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Clyde Steamship Company

to

NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.



New York to Wilmington.
Steamship "Cherokee," Fri., Mar. 7th, 1913
Steamship "Navahoe," Fri., Mar. 14th, 1913

Wilmington to New York.
Steamship "Navahoe," Sat., Mar. 8th, 1913
Steamship "Cherokee," Sat., Mar. 15th, 1913

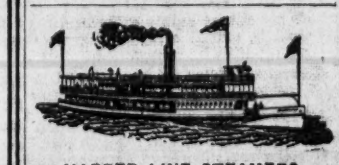
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship "Navahoe," Mon., Mar. 3rd, 1913
Steamship "Cherokee," Mon., Mar. 10th, 1913

Both ships carry passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

For freight, apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Sup't., Wilmington, N. C.
H. E. MAYNARD, Freight Traffic Manager.
H. H. RAYMOND, V.-P. and G. M.



HARPER LINE STEAMERS.

Steamer will leave Wilmington daily (except Sunday) for Southport and Fort Caswell 9:30 A. M. Leaves Southport 2:30 P. M.
se 8 tf.

J. F. LEITNER

ARCHITECT

17-22-23 Carroll Building.

BURETT H. STEPHENS

ARCHITECT

38-39-40 GARRELL BUILDING.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD

Air Line Railway

Schedule Effective January 5th, 1913.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

No. 45—5 A. M., arrive Hamlet, 9:05 A. M., Leave Hamlet, 9:25 A. M.; arrive Charlotte, 12:10 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Also Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North. Pullman chair car between Wilmington and Charlotte.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

No. 40—12:30 P. M. from Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 44—12:10 A. M. from Charlotte and intermediate points.

For further information, call on or telephone

CLAUDE MURRY, Union Ticket Agent.
'Phone: 1294.
F. A. FETTER, C. A., 'Phone 178.
Orton Hotel.
JOS. R. COOKE, City Ticket Agent.
H. S. LEARD, Div. Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

W. B. & S. R. R.

Schedule in Effect Thursday, Sept. 5, 1912.

P. M.		A. M.
3:15	Lv. . . . Wilmington . . . . Ar.	8:15
4:05	" . . . Town Creek . . . . "	7:20
4:20	" . . . Bolivia . . . . "	7:05
4:55	Ar. . . . Southport . . . . Lv.	6:30

Mixed train operated daily except Sunday Leaving Navasso at 8:30 A. M., arriving Southport 10:35 A. M. Leaving Southport 11:20 A. M., arriving Navasso, 1:15 P. M.

H. E. GOODWIN, Traffic Manager.
del-tf

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails.

Schedule in Effect May 12, 1912.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:40 p.m.	2:50 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:32 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. M. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city, or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracts are charged transient rates for time actually published. Payment for transient advertisements must be cash in advance. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space at same rates, or advertise anything foreign to their regular business, without extra charge. Advertisements to occupy special place will be charged for according to position desired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Wednesday, March 5, 1913.

Get you a good road.

See that your Easter hat is ready in time.

A compulsory law that is optional also is paradoxical.

Three more months to make contracts for June weddings.

Women always want something new to wear, but they do not wear it long.

Lawyers are feeble minded when it comes to setting their minds on a great big fee.

"Laugh when you eat your meals," says Dr. Wylie. Laugh at them instead of complaining.

A kind of Jefferson simplicity is commendable but the line will have to be drawn on the Jeffersonian simpleton.

The man of the hour seems to be the one who loses no time in recognizing the psychological moment to get to the front.

As soon as folks begin to fag they at once begin to nag. They suffer from their fag and make others suffer from their nag.

The name of Mexico's new Minister of War is Mondragon. Looks as if he ought have been Minister of Finance because he's gotta da Mon.

After the manner of Wall Street, the effect of the personnel of Wilson's cabinet had been anticiapted and long ago discounted.

Says the Richmond Times-Dispatch: "Words With Wings" is the title of a book of poetry about Theodore Roosevelt." No doubt the verse indicates that the author is flighty.

Secretary of State Knox but not half so hard as Great Britain knocks his argument to show that exemption of American ships from canal tolls is not discrimination against foreign shipping.

Mr. H. E. C. Bryant, known everywhere as Red Buck, is to be the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer. With Editor Josephus Daniels in Wilson's cabinet and Red Buck on the outside, the News and Observer will be in a position to keep right up with the Democratic administration.

The General Assembly of South Carolina this week passed several bills over the veto of Governor Blease. In the House the vote was 78 to 20, showing that the Governor has lost his control over that body. One of his strongest supporters was conspicuous on the floor in urging the House to override the Governor's veto.

The new nickle five cent piece is anything else but a beauty. One may recognize the animal on one side as that of a buffalo, but the picture which is supposed to be that of an Indian must be the profile of an old-time trader from Jerusalem. The new nickle, like the "buzzard" gold coins, of the Roosevelt type, is anything else but artistic, but nobody will boycott it on that account.

And now some folks are kicking because the State Tax Commission will give three more jobs to "politicians." What's the matter with giving them to men who are not politicians? And even if politicians do get them and the State has to pay fairly decent salaries, if these three men can equalize the burdens of taxations and produce a larger income for the State isn't it a paying proposition? There are some people in North Carolina who would not pay out 50 cents to get back a dollar.—Charlotte Chronicle.

WHY NOT BETTER COTTON?

Southern cotton growers are greatly improving the quality of their cotton, and the demand seems to be growing everywhere for the better varieties. For about three years farmers in different portions of North and South Carolina have been successfully growing a long staple upland cotton, and this year considerably more of it will be produced in the two States.

The upland long staple seems to have played havoc with the sea island cotton industry on the coast of South Carolina, and the Charleston News and Courier says the planting of that finest of all cottons is about to be abandoned. The Egyptian cotton and American upland long staple cottons have proven to be a substitute that will make it impossible to grow sea island cotton at a profit. The Columbia State tells us that nearly all the cotton to be planted in Darlington county this Spring will be long staple, and that type also will be planted extensively in many other counties.

Those interested in progressive agriculture will rejoice to see this. The farmers in the Carolinas seem to be the pioneers in growing long staple and many of them have originated varieties by scientific seed selection. In Georgia, also, there are farmers who have made a fine success at cotton breeding. Mr. T. J. Parker, of Tift county, Ga., has introduced an early maturing, disease resisting variety, and is selling large quantities of seed in Texas, where it opens as early as the first of June. He calls it "Summerhour" cotton, and the Atlanta Journal says it is gaining a wide reputation. During the past week, Mr. Parker shipped a carload of seed to Texas, as the growers there say it opens and is out of the way before the boll weevil puts in its appearance. Mr. Parker's carload of seed contained 900 bushels, which sells readily at $1 per bushel. Speaking about the disadvantages of ordinary short-staple cotton, such as the South has generally produced, and giving reasons why the trade is demanding finer cotton, the Wall Street Journal says:

"Cotton enters so largely into the daily life of the people that deterioration in its wearing quality means enormous loss. Clothes wear out before we get fairly acquainted with them, and we blame the laundryman. A new automobile tire bursts on its initial trip, and the unfortunate owner merely quotes profane history to relieve his mind. All too often property or human life is endangered by the bursting of a high pressure fire hose. Tuberculosis is sometimes caused by household dust, made up in large part of fine particles of broken cotton line. These things are largely caused by the use of short, weak cotton.

"Obviously, fine goods wear better than coarse ones. They are made from fine, long-staple cotton, which is stronger than the short-staple. Textile machinery has been so improved that short, coarse cotton is now used where once it was impossible. But a strong fabric cannot be made from a weak staple. Yet many manufacturers use the short cotton because it is a little cheaper.

"Admittedly, it is a just complaint among the planters that a buyer will not give them much, if any, more for a superior crop than for an ordinary one. It is his business to get the cotton as cheap as he can. At the warehouse he sorts and grades it; and it is safe to say that no finer cotton gets past him to the manufacturer at the same price as the coarser grades.

"In such circumstances, it is only natural that the planter should care more for yield than quality. The farmers of India advance the same reason for refusing to cultivate an acclimated American variety. They say they can get no more for it, and prefer to raise what will give them the most pounds to the acre. And probably this is one of the strongest reasons why any short, coarse cotton is raised in the South. But the burden ultimately falls where it always does in such cases—on the back of the consumer.

"In its year book for 1911, the Department of Agriculture says cotton can be produced that will compete with any other fibre in durability and strength; that there are many sections in the cotton belt capable of producing a long, strong, fine staple; and that there is not a section in the belt that is not capable of producing an improved variety.

"Better cotton means more durable fabrics, automobile tires and other necessary articles. If the public demanded better goods, the manufacturers would have to supply them. Could not the manufacturer and the planter get together and devise a way by which a constant supply of fine cotton be assured, and at a farm price commensurate with its value?"

The time seems to be here when each farmer will have to vie with the other in keeping up his strain of improved cotton. During a hundred years the varieties have deteriorated, but the farmers have now learned the processes of improving the staple and getting better prices for their cotton.

CHASING OUT THE CROOKS

A Western city boasts that it is cleaning out its crooks and undesirables by a police crusade and suspended court sentences under which they are made to "burn the wind." That city could really boast if it would enforce the laws and punish its own crooks. That is what laws are for. They are not made to chase the lawless element on to some other community.

Some times a great wrong is committed in the name of morality and reform, and a glaring instance of it is when the crooks and undesirables of one city are unloaded on another which already has its hands full in handling its own votaries of vice and crime. Perhaps they are driven into the country or localities where there is no police protection. Anyhow, a city in cleaning out its riff-raff commits a civic crime against a sister city by unloading upon it a class of depraved humanity that doubles the responsibilities, trials, burdens and dangers of the community that is imposed upon by another which considers itself righteous.

For one city to dump its corruption on another, in order to get rid of it with the least trouble, displays a lack of civic conscience, a want of courage and method of handling a situation or a problem, or ignorance and stupidity concerning the social and civic obligations of one community of people to another. What could be said of a man who would clean up his own premises and dump his filth on those of a neighbor? What kind of a man would chase the vultures from his yard into that of a neighbor? Why, he would not compare favorably with a man who would transfer a carbuncle from his own neck to that of some other fellow. A community's moral obligations are greater than those of an individual, and yet we have in this country cities which shift corruption and vice from one to the other under the guise of law. The very act is lawlessness itself and cannot be justified in morals. It really shows that we are centuries behind European countries which make it unlawful because it is wrongful and outrageous. It is simply a crime of one community against another. That is all there is to it.

Every community has laws, but little or no system of enforcement, to regulate its society and protect the good from the bad. It is the duty of each city to enforce the laws against its own criminals and vicious classes, but a city which turns its bad element loose on another hasn't got even a faint idea of moral obligations and law enforcement. We are simply primitive to the limit when we have an idea that we are handling problems when we wash our hands of them and dump them on other communities, corrupting their society and adding to their burdens. The really moral community is the one which has the courage to handle its own crooks according to law, meeting out punishment to them instead of putting the penalty upon the community which becomes the victim of the self-righteousness of another.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW BILL.

Senator Roosevelt, a nephew of the ex-President, has offered another bill in the New York Senate to regulate produce commission merchants in New York. His first bill was so radical, the fruit and produce trade of New York City and other large markets, together with various organizations, put up such a vigorous fight against it that the measure was cast into the legislative junk heap. Now the Senator has come back at them with a substitute which he is confident will pass. However, it is said his new bill is "more pernicious than its deceased predecessor."

Some idea of the extreme lengths to which some legislators think they can go can be had from noting some of the provisions of the Roosevelt bill. It provides that all commission merchants and dealers in fruits and farm products shall have to take out licenses, which shall be forfeited on the least provocation. For instance, under his new bill a commission merchant must accept any farm produce sent him regardless of whether he wants to handle it or not, or regardless of the fact that he has spent a lifetime developing a trade for peaches, berries and other fruits and knows little or nothing of the best means of marketing other products.

That is only a sample of the absurdity and picturesque freakishness of the bill. It reads like Harry Thaw might have prepared it, and the strange part of it is that Senator Roosevelt does not seem to know that it would be beyond the power of a Legislature to require men to do what his freak bill proposes to do. Of course, it will never pass, and if he hopes to really benefit producers he had better introduce a measure that won't mean a waste of time.

If the Roosevelt bill were introduced in some backwoods State it would not be so surprising, but think of the fact that such proposed legislation could be seriously submitted to the Legislature of a great State like New York.

Some men think the Constitution is wrong when it doesn't permit everything they want.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Interurban is developing some class when it handles a special train (for a theatrical company) from Athens, Ga., into Greenville, after the Seaboard had officiated as far as Greenwood.—Charlotte Observer.

If it is a fact that many farmers geep a supply of whiskey on hand to furnish their hands they should be prosecuted the same as the other blind tigers. It is hardly possible that they give it away.—Durham Herald.

The State of North Carolina has been running behind for over three years at the rate of about $200,000 a year. Two years ago the Revenue and Machinery Act was adopted and its makers believed that it would raise two or three hundred thousand dollars more revenue than it did raise. There is no reasonable doubt that if it had been properly enforced more taxation would have come under it than was raised. The finance committee has been very busy this session and no committee has ever worked harder or more patriotically. They have greatly improved the Machinery Act and the Revenue Act and arranged such enforcement as will work much better than any in the past.—Raleigh News and Observer.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Editor Star: In the way of emphasizing the need for discriminating care in the selection of our next city administration, the following facts are put in evidence:

Taxable property, real and personal, amounts in round figures to $12,000,000.

Bonded debt $1,584,000; floating debt $67,000.

Excess of sewerage contract over fund applicable to that purpose $52,000.

Contract for incinerator $34,000.

Tax rate $1.75.

The city last year disbursed in round figures $500,000, and for the next fiscal year it will disburse about $400,000, of which $275,000 will be from current receipts.

These facts are given not to provoke criticism, but to enlist public interest. A mercantile house that does not know its financial status is in no position to successfully manage its operations. In like manner the condition of the public business house must be made clear in order that the stockholders may elect an administration with due regard for the requirements of the situation.

It may be said that the present administration has spent money freely. This is true; but they have something to show for it. It may be further said that they have made mistakes. True again; but the man who makes no mistakes is the man who does nothing (his life is a mistake). It must be kept in mind that the present administration had to inaugurate a new government and acquire practically a new plant. This should extenuate shortcomings.

The extension of the sewerage system is undoubtedly justified, and the need for an incinerator is, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, absolutely imperative.

Our concern is not what has been done, but what are we going to do! Would the stockholders in an industrial corporation doing an annual business of from $300,000 to $500,000 entrust the management to other than competent men? Is there justification for electing public administrators on a contrary principle?

Under normal conditions a community never suffers from a worse government than its indifference deserves or enjoys a better government than public sentiment demands. In either event the government, whether good or bad, is such as the people decree by commission or omission.

J. A. TAYLOR.

WILL MISS SEEING WILSON.

Tennesseean Who Has Been Democrat 69 Years Could Not Get Berth.

Bristol, Tenn., March 3.—Because he was unable to get a lower berth this evening, Dr. J. A. Murphy, of this county, now 91 years old and voting the Democratic ticket for 69 years, will be unable to greet President Wilson in Washington tomorrow.

Dr. Murphy's first vote was cast for James K. Polk in 1845. He attributes his present remarkable vigor to outdoor living and horseback riding.

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

HER EXPERIENCE QUITE EXPENSIVE

Gives Out Some Interesting Facts Regarding Her Troubles, and How She Avoided Further Expense.

Pineview, Va.—Mrs. Cora Brooks, of this town, writes as follows: "I suffered for about three years with womanly trouble, and was getting worse and worse all the time.

"I had two good doctors, and I was sent to two good hospitals to be operated on, but no operating was done.

"All this cost me lots of money, and I was no better off, than before I started.

"Finally, I began to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. After taking six bottles, the pains are all gone, and I feel like a new woman entirely. I am now able to do all the housework for myself, husband and five children, with ease. Before taking Cardui I was in bed seven weeks at a time, not able to do anything at all.

"I cannot praise Cardui enough for what it has done for me."

There are thousands of women who have been benefitted by taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and there are thousands, who are suffering from some form of womanly trouble—suffering for the lack of Cardui.

Are you of this number? If so, don't delay, but begin taking Cardui today. What it has done for so many others, it should surely do for you. At your drug store.

N. B.—Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co.; Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.

(Advertisement.)

Spring Silk Sale!

Just the Silks that would be bought at full price are in this sale at a Great Reduction.

These Silk stocks in the sale are full of charm and value, the charm of desirability, and the appeal of low (extremely low) prices for just the Silks for which one expected to pay full price.

The enormity of this Silk sale is made possible only by the good fortune of our buyer, who happened just in the nick of time, with his eagle eye and the hard dollars, swooped down and took the entire lot.

50c Brocade Silks at 35c

You must have felt the demand for Brocades before now; 25-inch wide, splendid assortment.

59c Foulard Silks, at 42 1-2c

21- to 23 1-2-inch wide Satin Foulard Silks, beautiful patterns; colors: blue, browns, blacks, tans, with neat figures.

$1.00 Messaline Silks, at 75c

Yard-wide Messaline and Taffeta, plain and striped; splendid range of patterns and colors.

35c Jap. Silks, at 23c

27-inch wide Printed Jap. Silks, light shades, neat figures; great values.

$1.25 Messaline Silks 79c

Striped and figures; big assortment; extraordinary values.

Brocade Crepe and Satin finish, in dainty light shades; 75c values, this sale 47c

36-inch wide Charmeuse, in charming shades; this sale $1.39

25c solid colored Japonika Silks, in wide range of colors, at 19c

Yard-wide Shantung Pongee; this fine quality natural color Pongee Silk is scarce at regular price of $1.25; this sale 89c

Yard-wide Taffeta; black only; Special at 59c

Silk Gloves and Hose, short, 2-clasp 50c and 75c, elbow length, black and white; regular $1 values, at 75c

J. H. Rehder & Co.

THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

The FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CARFARE

Women's fine Neckwear— Lace Collars, new pat. and designs at 25, 50, 75 and 98c

Parcels Post Schedules

—WITH—

WILMINGTON ZONE MAP

For the Benefit of Our Friends and Patrons, this Bank is distributing FREE Upon Application PARCELS POST SCHEDULES showing Zones from Wilmington.

Apply in Person or by Mail.

The Southern National Bank

RESOURCES $2,000,000.00

PICTURES TO SHOW WONDERFUL CHANGE OF NEGLECTED SITE.

—AT—

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Arrangements Made for Bringing Here of Famous Lecture on City Beautification

—ON—

MARCH 6TH-7TH

Much has been said and more has been written of plans and theories for beautifying neighborhoods and cities.

It remained for a manufacturing concern to prove that a transformation from squalid surroundings to attractive environments could be made at small expense, both in money and labor.

Next week the citizens of Wilmington will have the privilege of seeing a picture-story of what has been done by this concern—not mere theories, but actual achievements.

Kinemacolor pictures, the first ever taken in America, motion pictures and superbly colored streopticon slides are used to portray the actual results that were accomplished by a little thought, a few seeds and pleasant work.

The manufacturing concern referred to is The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, which arranged its lectures for the benefit of its employes and the people of the N. C. R. neighborhood.

When J. E. O. Donnell, the State agent, and H. F. Wolfe, the local agent for National Cash Registers, saw the lecture at the factory, it occurred to them that the same inexpensive and effective methods which improved that neighborhood in Dayton, Ohio, could be used to enhance still more the beauties of Wilmington.

It was due to Mr. O'Donnell and the local Chamber of Commerce that all arrangements were made to give this lecture before a Wilmington audience.

All interested in making their own yards, their neighborhood and this city more attractive are invited to attend this lecture, to be given at the Academy of Music March 6th-7th.

Admission will be free.

(Advertisement.)

SAFE!
SAFE!
SAFE!

Contains no acetanlide, cocaine, morphine or chloral.

Ten years a headache success.

Pleasant to take. Cures neuralgia, too.

BROMALGINE

5c at all Soda Fountains.
10c, 25c and 5c bottles.

For Sale By
PAYNE DRUG CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

WE INVITE

Your Inspection of Our Line of

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WHITE DRESSES.

The Materials and Styles are Beautiful. They include Batiste, Flaxon and Luna Lawn.

The Trimmings are Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon.

Age: 6 to 14 Years.

A. D. BROWN

Agent American Lady Corsets, Black Cat Hosiery and Butterick Patterns.

Special Service!

As many of our patrons have indicated a desire to have their cancelled checks returned to them at frequent intervals, we wish to announce that we are prepared to do this upon short notice.

We are always glad to meet the wishes of our customers and solicit patronage upon the grounds of Safety and Service. An account with this bank means satisfaction, convenience and acocmmodation.

We pay 4 per cent. Compound Interest.

Home Savings Bank

115 No. Front St. Orton Bldg.

We Have Recently Opened Up a Nice Line of

DINING :: ROOM :: FURNITURE

Sideboards, Buffets, China Closets, Tables, Chairs.
Let Us Show You.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.

126—128 PRINCESS STREET.

WILL SPEAK BEFORE CHAMBER

Special Meeting This Afternoon to Hear Address by Field Secretary of National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock a called meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held for the purpose of hearing an address by Capt. Wilson I. Davenny, field secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, who is spending some time in the South Atlantic States in the interest of that organization.

Capt. Davenny' subject will be "Our National Waterways," and he will discuss this with reference to the improvement of natural waterways and its effect upon transportation rates. He is a polished and eloquent speaker and thoroughly posted on all phases of his subject. It is hoped that every member of the Chamber will be present to hear the address. The meeting was called by President M. J. Corbett yesterday afternoon, following a conference with a number of citizens who are interested in the improvement of our waterways.

Capt. Davenny, who has been in the city since Monday afternoon, went to Southport yesterday, but will return to this city this morning.

At the Orton Hotel yesterday Capt. Davenny spoke very interestingly of Wilmington. "The extensive building operations in Wilmington," said he, speaking to a Star representative, "characterized as they are by substantial modern structures in the business section of the city, tell a story of permanent prosperity and a quality of progress that cannot fail to favorably impress the 'strangers within the city's gates. And," said he, "there should be no mystery in the growth of a city situated as is Wilmington, upon such a superb natural channel of commerce as the Cape Fear river, and within 30 miles of a harbor of importance and possibilities on the Atlantic seaboard. It is my conviction that she is just entering upon an era of development, such as she has never before experienced. And why not? She is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural section, the possibilities of which the conservative native is unable to appropriately proclaim. Under modern, intensive methods of cultivation, great areas of eastern North Carolina will be proven to be as productive as the valley of the Nile."

"And what the soil produces," pointed out the speaker, "finds available a water route to market—the cheapest form of transportation. Already, as I have learned since my arrival, transportation lines that visit the western coast of South America, make Wilmington a port of call.

"The deepening of the river and the channel over the bar at Southport will be an invitation to craft of deeper draft to come to Wilmington to discharge cargo to be carried to the interior of the country over the railroad lines that now enter the city. And with the absolutely certain development of the rich agricultural territories tributary to Wilmington, the volume of exchange of commodities of commerce must ever increase. It is one of the cities on the navigable water courses that command the largest field of trade; that realize the largest profits and secure the fullest measure of prosperity.

"The cities situated on the rivers and harbors do not, however, monopolize the benefits that accrue from the development of waterways. The cities of the interior are sharers in the economy in transportation costs that must result from a comprehensive and connected system of waterways. When it is taken into account that the tax upon waterborne traffic is only about one-tenth of one cent per ton, per mile rate on the railways, it should be clear that every consumer of the necessities of life everywhere is directly interested in the economies that result from the deepening and improvement of both our rivers and harbors.

"Nature has been generous to North Carolina in the number of her rivers susceptible of improvement and in her exceptional accessibility to the Seven Seas. She should make the most of her opportunities for participation in world commerce."

Any citizen interested in improved waterways is invited to be present at the meeting this afternoon.

DEATH OF MISS MARY B. SEAVEY.

Passed Away Sunday at Her Home, Alpine, N. C.—Funeral.

The many friends of Miss Mary B. Seavey will hear with much sorrow of the death on Sunday, March 2nd, at her home, Alpine, N. C. She passed away in the early hours of the morning, and was buried Monday afternoon in the family burying ground, Rev. Wm. E. Cox, rector of St. John's church, Wilmington, officiating. A large gathering of friends from many miles around were present at the burial, and the following, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. J. Moore, acted as pall-bearers; Tad Fennell, Milton Hall, Knox Taylor, D. I. Robinson, Bryant Colwell and R. W. Scott. Of her immediate relatives she leaves one brother, Mr. J. B. Seavey, and one sister, Miss Hannah U. Seavey; also three neices and three nephews, the children of the late James A. and Eugenia F. Moore, to mourn their loss.

Miss Mary B. Seavey was from an old and splendid English family, the daughter of the late Dr. J. B. and Mrs. A. J. Seavey. Cultured and refined by nature, she was also highly educated, the last of her school days having been spent at the University of North Carolina, Prof. Fetter and Prof. Smith, the father of Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, being among her teachers. While at the University she boarded with Miss Mitchell and Mrs. Grant, daughters of the late Prof. Elisha Mitchell, of Mt. Mitchell fame. The greater part of her life she spent in teaching in several counties of East Carolina, and achieved marked success as a teacher. Esteemed and loved by all who knew her, she will be missed and mourned by her host of friends.

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

THE FINANCES OF THE CITY

Captain Thos. D. Meares Has Completed Two Reports and Will File With the City Council This Morning

At the regular weekly meeting of City Council today Captain Thos. D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer, will file with that body a report of the city finances for the month of February, and also a report covering the nine months' period from June 1st, 1912, to March 1st, 1913.

Receipts for February from the regular sources amount to $23,955.11 and for the fiscal year to date $145,870.84. For the same period last year the receipts were $125,694.49. Receipts from other sources, such as water and sewerage, park fund, street improvement fund, scavenger work, sidewalks, etc., bring the total for February up to $27,217.39, and for the fiscal year to date, $240,869.58.

The statement for the nine months from June 1st, 1912, to March 1st, 1913, is as follows:

General Fund — June 1st: Balance on hand, $15,211.19; receipts, $272,848.12; total, $287,695.31. March 1st: Balance on hand, $16,948.59.

Water and Sewerage Department (operating)—June 1st: Balance on hand, $9,37.46; receipts, $31,981.51; total, $41,368.97; disbursements, $36,948.13. March 1st: Balance on hand, $5,063.46.

Water and Sewerage Department (construction)—June 1st: Balance on hand, $157,960,71; receipts, $3,875.96; total, $131,836.67; disbursements, $30,948.13. March 1st: Balence on hand, $100,888.54.

Park Fund—June 1st: Balance on hand, $805.30; interest on deposits, $23.86. March 1st: Balance on hand, $829.16.

Street Improvement Fund: June 1st: Balance on hand, $158,132.26; receipts, $41,560.62; total, $196,695.48; disbursements, $195,285.57. March 1st: Balance on hand, $4,407.91.

Sidewalks—June 1st: Deficit $6,398.84; receipts, $4,075.07; total, $10,473.91; disbursements, $14,469.79. March 1st: Deficit, $10,394.72.

Scavenger Work—June 1st: Deficit, $3,681.93; receipts, $3,355.12; total $6,977.05; disbursements, $12,246.02. March 1st: Deficit, $8,890.00.

Summary of Balances—General fund, $16,948.59; water and sewerage (operating), $5,063.46; water and sewerage (bonds), $100,888.54; park fund, $829.16; sidewalks, $10,394.72; street improvement fund, $4,407.91; scavenger work, $8,890.90; cash balance, $18,852.04; total, $128,137.66.

Deposited as follows: Murchison National Bank, $2,766.89; American National Bank, $110.05; Peoples Savings Bank, $829.16; Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., $100,010.00; Southern National Bank, $3,707.98. Coupons—New York, $300.00; cash and cash items, $2,187.96; cash balance, $108,853.04; total, $108,852.04.

WELL KNOWN SINGER HERE.

Mr. H. G. Jones Hopes to Organize Party in Wilmington.

Music lovers will be pleased to hear that a recent arrival in the city is Mr. H. G. Jones, of Newport, England, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jones, at their residence on Grace street. Mr. H. G. Jones is a member of the world renowned Welsh Male Voice Party, which has been thrilling the Northern States and principally New York, with their marvellous singing for the past four months. The party were all working men from Newport, England, yet John D. Rockefeller, Jr., paid them $500 for half an hour's singing and they were paid $400 for half an hour's singing at the Millionaires' Club in New York on New Year's Day and the same evening sang to 30,000 people in Madison Square with a giant Xmas tree in the center of the square. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Jones says, paid them $300 to sing at his residence and afterwards is quoted as saying that he had heard Scotchmen in kilts singing "Allan Water" but never anything equal to the rendering of it by this party.

Mr. Jones says he will probably locate here and the people of Wilmington will probably have a male voice party composed of Wilmington young men under Mr. Jones' direction and run on the same lines as the famous Welsh choir. The men for it have already been chosen and after some hard practicing will probably be heard here in the early part of the Summer months at the beach.

THE RECORDER'S COURT

Negro Gets Three Months for Totin' Knucks

Henry Brown, colored, was the most unfortunate of the unfortunates in the Recorder's court yesterday, drawing a sentence of three months on the county roads for carrying a concealed weapon in the form of a pair of metal knucks. Henry was also charged with vagrancy and with resisting an officer, but he was found not guilty on these counts.

Lillie Crawford, white, was found guilty on a charge of vagrancy and was sentenced to serve 30 days on the county farm. Pompey Lyon, colored, was charged with violation of the sanitary ordinances, but was found not guilty. John Bennett, colored, charged with damage to personal property, was found to be the wrong John Bennett and was allowed to go. Several minor cases were continued.

TO SYSTEMATIZE WORK

Democratic National Committee Meets At Washington Today

Washington, March 4.—Systemization of the work of the Democratic National Committee will be begun on a large scale when the committee meets here tomorrow.

Chairman McCombs said today that he had completed his work of re-organization and had card-indexed the nation so well that the committee constituted an effective instrument for carrying forward the interests of the party in the various States.

Headquarters will be maintained in New York and a new vice chairman probably will be chosen tomorrow, as William G. McAdoo's entry into the cabinet circle will mean his resignation.

CITIZEN'S MARKET COMPANY

Co-Operative Concern Organized at Meeting Last Night—Planned to Open Store in a Very Short Time.

At a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting held in the Court House last night the Citizens' Co-operative Market Company was organized, the shareholders electing a board of 10 directors who in turn elected the following officers: W. R. Appleberry, president and general manager; C. E. Haskett, vice president; Chas. Dushan, secretary; E. A. Herbst, treasurer.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. E. H. Munson, acting chairman, and the charter, which was received from the Secretary of State, was read. The charter gives the company the right to conduct grocery stores, meat, fish and game markets, a produce and dairy farm, etc. A committee was then appointed to draft by-laws, and these were read and adopted.

A committee was then appointed to suggest names for a board of directors, and after a short conference reported the following: H. McL. Green, W. R. Appleberry, E. H. Munson, Geo. Hewlett, I. W. Cooper, W. A. McGirt, C. E. Haskett, I. Shrier, Chas. Dushan, and Thomas Bacon. Messrs. Green and Munson asked to be excused from serving on the board of directors, pleading lack of time on account of other interests, and the names of Messrs. W. W. Thigpen and E. A. Herbst were substituted in their stead. The board was then elected as a whole, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediately thereafter the board of directors met and elected the officers as outlined above. The directors authorized the general manager to employ an assistant manager and other help needed in conducting the store, and appointed a committee to wait upon City Council for the purpose of securing a license to conduct business.

Mr. W. R. Appleberry, president and general manager, and who has been the moving spirit in the organization of the company, stated last night that he hoped to have the Citizens' Co-Operative store open in a week or ten days. He stated that he made arrangements to secure a suitable place of business, and that the store would be opened as soon as practicable. It is planned to start business handling meats, fish, chickens, eggs, green groceries, etc., and to gradually enlarge the business.

Mr. Appleberry also stated that the company plans to establish a regular market here for home raised beef and pork, provided that it is of good quality, and that the company would be on the market for such meats at all times. He said that a premium would be placed on meats of the highest grades and that the store would endeavor to handle only the best.

Up to the present time nearly 800 citizens have signified their desire to subscribe to the shares of stock at $1 each, and already about $275 has been paid in. Those who have subscribed to the stock and who have not paid in are asked to do so, in order that the business may be started under the most favorable circumstances.

Those who attended the meeting last night appear to be very enthusiastic over the plan of reducing the cost of living, and almost every class of citizenship is represented on the stock list. While it is not a requirement of the company, those who are interested in it will, of course, patronize the store so long as they can obtain goods of quality at the same or a less cost than from other stores, and with such a large patronage the undertaking should prove a success from the start.

OUTDISTANCED THE OFFICER

Negro With Stolen Push Cart Laden With Sugar Took to Heels

With two bags of sugar, weighing something like 200 pounds, in a push cart, stolen from the press room of The Morning Star something like two weeks ago, an unknown negro was overhauled at Sixth and Nixon streets, last night about 7:30 o'clock by Plainclothesman Leon George. The officer had a "hunch" there was something wrong with the outfit when he saw it and called to the negro to stop. Before the officer could get in reach, the negro dropped the car and ran. The officer gave chase but the negro was too fleet of foot and outdistanced him within a few blocks. Report of the occurrence was made to the police station and the stolen property was brought in to headquarters where the cart was identified as that stolen from near Water and Princess streets two weeks ago. The sugar had not been identified last night. The same cart had previously been used to cart a load of groceries from some point on the wharf across town, but had not been seen since.

FLAYS CLARENCE DARROW

Former Judge Gray Opens Argument for Prosecution

Los Angeles, March 4.—A bitter exorcation of Clarence S. Darrow marked the opening of arguments in the trial of the Chicago lawyer for alleged jury bribery on behalf of the McNamaras. The taking of testimony closed shortly before noon today and former Judge Wheaton A. Gray, who has acted as special prosecutor, began the opening argument for the State. Each side will consume eight hours, Darrow closing for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Ford for the prosecution.

Gray, in the course of his denunciation of the defendant, referred to him as the "greatest power for evil in the United States today." Attacking those who associated with him, he called Darrow "the god of their idolatry, and the dime novel hero of their worship." Other names applied to the defendant were "moral idiot" and "self-confessed witness briber."

The speaker referred constantly to what he called Darrow's "simpering smile," and of his oratorical ability, he said:

"The minute he gets his fox eyes on some people and snivels a few things through his nose they fall prostrate at his feet."

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

OFFICER JORDAN RESIGNS.

Arrest of Negro Detective Brings About Resignation.

Following differences between himself and Councilman B. C. Moore, in charge of the Department of Public Safety, over the officer's arrest Saturday night of Henry Smith, one of the so-called negro detectives, Policeman J. F. Jordan yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of the police department and has taken a more lucrative position with the Swift Fertilizer Works. One of the negro detectives was parading himself around the First Ward Saturday night, armed with a broom stick, and his presence did not set well on the stomachs of some of the colored population. One of the number, a half-witted fellow, was egged on Smith, who finally drew back with his broom stick and laid the other negro's scalp open. Officer Jordan responded to the commotion and seeing Smith leaving the premises, he placed him under arrest, thinking that an assault with a deadly weapon in which serious injury seemed to have been done, fully warranted him in making the arrest without waiting for a warrant. Officer Jordan yesterday gave out a lengthy interview in which he said he had been "hauled over the coals" by the Councilman in charge of Public Safety for his action and that Chief Fowler, at the direction, no doubt, of the Councilman, had delivered a lecture to the department Monday night inviting anyone who had any criticism of the department to make, to step out of ranks, or words to that effect. Mr. Jordan did not step out Monday night, but he did so yesterday morning and told the whole story of the occurrence and averred that he thought he had been wrongfully reprimanded for doing his duty and preferred to get off the force, which was his perfect right.

In reference to the resignation of Mr. Jordan from the police force and an interview purporting to have been given by him yesterday, Councilman Moore, when asked if he desired to make reply, said: "The incident is closed so far as I am concerned. The resignation is accepted, and with it is obviated the necessity of investigating any matters with reference to J. F. Jordan. I have probably given this party more consideration during his connection with the police department than even he can honestly believe himself entitled to. I wish him success in employment which I know will be more congenial."

HEMENWAY HONOR ROLL.

Grade Distinctions Announced for the Month of February.

The following is the Honor Roll at Hemenway school, from the fourth to the eighth grade, inclusive:

Seventh grade, Miss Doles, teacher—Beatrice Evenson, Gladys Johnston, Helen Weathers, Harry Tucker, William Powell.

Seventh grade, Mrs. Brock, teacher—Irene Price, Emilie Bissinger, Johanna Rehder, Lucile Merritt, Rosa Badon, Annie Capel, Minnie Louise Perdew, Lilias Quelch, Annie Phelps, Elizabeth Tate, Georgia Berger, Emma Allen, Lila Ward Koonce, Helen Klein, Marie Keels, Katherine Heyer, Lucile Burkheimer, Carrie McInnis.

Eighth grade, Miss Shaw, teacher—Carolyn Wolf, Jasper Wood

Sixth grade, Mrs. Fennell, teacher—Miriam Kock Lucy King, Marie Bonitz, Eleanor Schuster, Beulah Hill, Ione Foster, Margaret Williams, Ruth Horton, Mary Warren, Martin Schnibben, Wesley Higgins, David Jacobi.

Sixth grade, Miss Keith, teacher—Lizzie Pope, Marie Benton, Rosa Sallings, James Westbrook.

Fifth grade, Miss VonGlahn, teacher—Madge Cavenaugh, Carolina Barner, Katherine Konig, Louise Konig, Ella McCarley, Margaret Mote, Alice Scherer, Littleton Vaughan.

Fifth grade, Miss Pridgen, teacher—Maud Bissinger, Lena McInnis, Ruby Porter, Bonnie Ray, Maye Sanders, Archie Keels, DeArmond Mathews, Neil McEachern.

Fourth grade, Miss Farmer, teacher—George Murphy, William Smith, Dan Penton, Willie Grant, Marion Williams, Florence Tucker, Grace Thomas, Louise Munson, Mary Yarborough.

Fourth grade, Miss Boon, teacher—Nellie Scherer, Gladys Williams, Geo. Canady, Leonard Schultz, Sim A. Schloss, Jr.

CHURCH STILL CROWDED.

Dr. Violett Preaches Another Forceful Sermon.

Another large congregation greeted Dr. E. E. Violett at the Christian church last night and heard an eloquent and forceful sermon on "The Needs of Wilmington."

Dr. Violett recited Paul's eloquent sermon before Agrippa, which he made the basis of his sermon. He held up Paul as the model preacher because he boldly reasoned of righteousness, self-control and the judgment to come, and declared that Wilmington needed the same bold and faithful preaching today. He warned his hearers of the same tendency of Felix to say "Go thy way at this time; at a more convenient season I will hear thee."

At the close of the sermon one person came to take membership with the church and three were baptized. Dr. Violett named the second chapter of Luke to be read today and announced as his subject for tonight, "Why I Believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God." Thursday night will conclude the series.

PORT PARAGRAPHS

Lighthouse Tender Cypress Here—Schr. Craig and Str. Hilding Clear

The government lighthouse tender Cypress arrived yesterday from Jacksonville and is making an inspection of lights and buoys in the Cape Fear.

The schooner Nellie W. Craig, Capt. Brand, cleared yesterday for New York with cargo of 461,000 feet lumber. The cargo was exported by the Buel-Crocker Lumber Co., and Messrs. Maffitt & Wood are agents for the vessel.

The Swedish steamer Hilding, which has been discharging cargo of fertilizer materials here, cleared yesterday, light, for Mobile.

The schooner Edward R. Baird, Jr., Capt. Coulburn, cleared yesterday for Little River, S. C., to receive cargo of lumber.

The schooners Calhoun E. Ross and Granville E. Bacon, which cleared a day or so ago for New York, sailed from Southport yesterday.

THE large number of new accounts opened and the large volume of business handled by this bank on MARCH 1st prompts us to express to the public our sincere appreciation of their patronage.

"Safest for Savings."

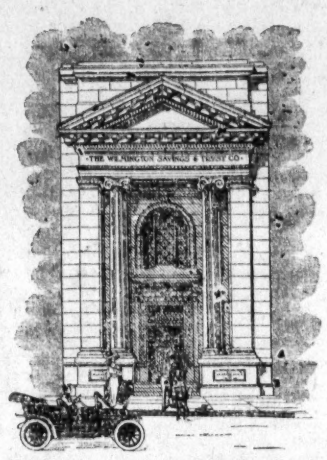
THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

SAFETY AND SERVICE.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

110 Princess Street.

Organized 1888



OFFICERS:

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J. W. Norwood, Vice-President.
J. L. Williams, Cashier.
W. H. Moore, Ass't Cashier.
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WILMINGTON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL SUBURB.

A Perfect Sanitary Sewer System and Artesian Water Makes it a Veritable Health Resort. All City Conveniences Guaranteed. Lots sold on Easy Terms.

THE FIDELITY TRUST & DEVELOPMENT CO.

POLICE WERE INEFFICIENT.

Did Not Properly Protect Suffragettes, Says Hobson.

Washington, March 4.—Charges that the police of Washington did not properly protect yesterday's suffragist parade were made in the House early today by Representative Hobson, of Alabama. Mr. Hobson told the House that the Congressional section of the parade, led by Representative Rucker, of Colorado, comprising a score of 750 Senators and Representatives, who starting at arms length and four abreast, finally were crowded into single file by the crowding of the spectators and that the police "scoffed with the ruffians."

"I have been called over the telephone," said Mr. Hobson, "and told by a lady that her daughter was on one of the floats in the parade and that a ruffian climbed on the float and insulted her daughter."

"Her daughter ought to have been at home," interjected Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader. The remark aroused a number of members.

"She had as much right there as any one," shouted Representative Raker, of California; "the gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself."

Before Woodrow Wilson has been President many hours he will have placed in his hands by the incensed suffragists a copy of a vigorous resolution adopted at a mass meeting last night. The resolution reads:

"Resolved that this meeting unqualifiedly censure and denounce the shameful conduct of the police during the suffragist pageant just ended, which denied to the marchers for suffrage their rights to parade freely and unmolested in the main streets of the capital, and subjected them to frequent ribald insults from the crowds which all but overwhelmed them. To these insults the police in many cases listened without effort to repress, as they were but mildly interested when the marchers were compelled to go in single file. Such mismanagement would have been a disgrace in any city, but it is doubly and trebly a disgrace in the National capital, which belongs to our citizens, men and women alike."

Chief Sylvester, of the Washington police, declared today that the inability of his force to manage yesterday's spectators was not due to any wilful neglect of duty by any of the men. He said he did the best he could with the small force at his command, consisting of 631 disciplined privates. In addition there were a large number of specials.

"I gave the suffragettes the same protection that was afforded the inaugural parade," he added.

"What is needed is a larger force here."

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Proceedings in Senate and House Told in Paragraphs.

Washington, March 4.—The day in Congress:

Senate.

Convened at 9:30 A. M.

Considered conference report on Indian Appropriation bill.

Attempt to re-pass Sundry Civil bill over President's veto failed.

Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, was sworn in as Vice President.

Adjourned sine die at 12:35 P. M.

Senate of 63rd Congress convened and 30 new or re-elected Senators were sworn in; Senators-elect Robinson, of Arkansas, and Goff, of West Virginia, were absent.

House.

Convened at 9:30 A. M.

Re-passed Sundry Civil bill over President's veto 270 to 50.

Adjourned sine die at 12:04 P. M.

SELECT THEIR ROOMS

Wilsons Will Occupy Southwest Room in White House

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson will occupy the room in the White House used by former President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, and former President Taft and Mrs. Taft. It is in the southwest corner of the mansion and from its windows the new President can look out over the White House ellipse to the Washington monument, the mall, the sweep of the Potomac and the green hills of Virginia beyond. It is one of the few cool spots to be found on one of Washington's sizzling Summer nights. The Wilson girls had not definitely chosen their aparatments tonight, but there are many from which they may make selections. Miss Helen Taft and before her, Miss Alice Roosevelt, lived in the room in the northwest corner of the mansion fronting on Pennsylvania avenue and looking out over LaFayette Park.

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

NOBODY CAN TELL IF YOU DARKEN GRAY, FADED HAIR WITH SAGE TEA

Druggist Says When Mixed With Sulphur Prevents Dandruff and Falling Hair.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, then left to age and carefully filtered will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of muss. Some druggists make their own, but it isn't nearly so nice as "Wyeth's."

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur no one can tell, because it does it so naturally; so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Do this tonight and by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, after another application or two it will be restored to its natural color and be even more glossy, soft and luxuriant than ever.

Local druggists say they are selling lots of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur"; it surely helps folks appear years younger.

Special Agents: J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

Wyeth Chemical Co.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. M. L. Hardemann, of Laurinburg, N. C., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bonner S. Mills.

* * *

Mrs. O. W. Belvin, of Raleigh, is a guest of her son, Mr. C. H. Belvin, at the home of his family in Carolina Place.

* * *

Miss Virginia E. Williams, of Norfolk, Va., is the attractive guest of Mr. and Mrs. Junius E. Williams, at The Carolina.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Concordia Society will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the rooms of Harmony Circle.

* * *

Mr. Walter Smallbones and daughters, Misses Isabel and Louise, left last evening for New York, where they will spend two weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Chauncey G. Southerland, of Ocala, Fla., is in the city to spend some days with her friend, Mrs. J. Bailey Farmer, No. 11 North Fifth street.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Cooper, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

* * *

A business meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of Grace Methodist church will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All the ladies are invited.

* * *

The last of the series of afternoon bridge games, given by the Ladies' Concordia Society, will take place tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at the rooms of Harmony Circle.

* * *

The Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters will have their regular monthly meeting on Thursday morning, March 6th, at 11 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. W. A. Dick, No. 115 Nun street. All members are urged to be in attendance.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Burkheimer, of Greensboro, who have been here with their daughter, Mrs. W. C. Smith, during her illness, will return to their home this morning. Mrs. Smith, having improved somewhat, will accompany her parents and will make her home with them. Miss Mary Burkheimer was also in Wilmington and will return to Greensboro with the family.

* * *

POPULAR YOUNG DRUGGIST CLAIMS ATTRACTIVE BRIDE

Of interest to a host of friends in Wilmington and elsewhere was the marriage at eight o'clock last night of Mr. Bert F. Hughes, a well-known and popular young druggist of the city, and Miss Robbie Sandlin, an attractive young lady, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sandlin. They were married in the presence of only a few intimate friends at the manse of the First Presbyterian church, the pastor, the Rev. John M. Wells, officiating. Conforming to the wishes of both the young people, the wedding was a very quiet affair, but withal pretty and impressive.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will make their home at No. 720 Market street, where they received happiest felicitations of their friends last evening. Mr. Hughes is in charge of the Market street pharmacy of Mr. L. B. Sasser and is well and popularly known by a host of friends, who extend their happiest congratulations.

* * *

CAST IS ANNOUNCED FOR "GIRL WHO DARED."

The cast and choruses for "The Girl Who Dared" Miss Bessie Burkheimer's musical comedy which will be produced a short time after Easter under the auspices of Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans, have been selected and rehearsals are in order every night now. All those who are to take part in the play are manifesting much interest in the practices and indications are that the production will score a big hit here.

The characters of the play are as follows:

Lord John Buckingham (seeking a fortune)—Mr. Herbert Goodwin.

Dick Brown (reporter for the New York Herald)—Mr. Jos. B. Fenley.

Jack Guion (a young American)—Mr. Fred Little.

Pierre (the Duke's valet)—Mr. Haskett.

Virginia Nevil (disguised as Mme. Genie)—Miss Bessie Burkheimer.

Mrs. Theo. Rothfield (a title seeking mother)—Miss Mary Houston.

Dorothy Rothfield—Miss Lucile Riley.

Lady Laura Wellington (aunt of Virginia)—Miss Sallie Oldham.

Marie (maid to Virginia)—Miss Florence Burkheimer.

Patricia de Pompadour—Mrs. Mattie Longfellow.

Nell (a street singer)—Miss Mary Pickett.

Special Dancer—Miss Sadie Booker.

Carmen (a Spanish dancer)—Miss Birdie Miles.

The following choruses will also participate in the performance: Yachting, bathing girls, Summer girls, promenade, hotel maids, hobble skirt girls, evening gown girls, rose girls and Spanish girls.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

President Has Decided on Men to Fill Important Posts.

Washington, March 4.—With the names of the new cabinet known beyond doubt, interest turned tonight toward President Wilson's next appointments.

The diplomatic service will receive first attention. The President has not yet decided upon an ambassador to Great Britain, but for other European posts it was said tonight on reliable authority that Thomas Nelson Page, William F. McCombs, Henry N. Morgenthau, of New York; and Frederick C. Penfield, of New York, were practically certain to be chosen. Definite information is lacking as to which posts they will occupy.

Augustus Thomas, Col. Thomas H. Birch, of New Jersey, and Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, it also was learned, are being considered for the foreign service.

WM. HOWARD TAFT'S GOOD-BYE A SMILE

(Continued from Page One.)

were waiting. Miss Helen wept gently as the farewells were said and the eyes of some of the others were far from dry.

With all the ceremony that has attended his departure on other occasions the roped wide passageway across the broad concourse, the scores of station police, the secret service men and his former aide, Major Thomas L. Rhoades, with his spurs clicking on the stone; Mr. Taft marched through the cheering throng to his train.

He stood for a few minutes by the side of his car, shook hands once more with his friends and then stepped aboard.

"I am now retiring to a pedestrian life," he said.

This had been a busy day for Mr. Taft. Although he was up until 3 o'clock this morning, he slept only four hours and was at his study desk again to wind up the business of his administration. He worked only a few minutes before breakfast, until Mr. Wilson started from his hotel to the White House. He spent an hour in the President's room in the Senate side of the capitol signing bills, vetoing others and in between times talking with Mr. Wilson and with Senators and Representatives who paid their last call.

After the White House luncheon the President sat and chatted for 10 minutes with Mrs. Wilson. He left by the south door and his last view of the mansion came as his automobile shot down through the mall.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. W. C. Armstrong, of Southport, was a Wilmington visitor yesterday.

—Mr. D. H. Cole, president of the Jacksonville Hardware Co., Jacksonville, N. C., is a business visitor to the city.

—Among yesterday's guests at The Orton were J. B. Underwood, Fayetteville; E. McNair Carr, Rose Hill; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Baldwin, Newbern; V. H. McKnight, Rocky Mount; W. E. McDaniel, Whiteville; E. J. Hill, Warsaw; St. Julian L. Springs, Lake Waccamaw; J. H. Clark, Elizabethtown.

—Among the arrivals at the Southern Hotel yesterday were J. W. Spicer, Onslow; C. R. Platt, Geo. D. Rossen, Rocky Mount; L. D. Collins, Waynesville; F. G. Hussey, Burgaw; A. M. Benton, Evergreen; W. S. Britt, Lumberton; N. F. Shaw, Hallsboro; V. C. Griffin, Vista; Colon Shaw, Hamlet; G. T. Morgan, Hampstead; L. S. Foster, Rocky Mount.

—Hon. J. M. Shipman, of Columbus county, was in the city yesterday on a business trip. He is very much gratified at the settlement of the court house question in his county, which he once very ably represented himself in the Legislature, being the author of the road law under which Columbus has, perhaps, built more improved highways at a smaller cost than any county in the State.

LOCAL DOTS.

—License was issued yesterday for the marriage of Mr. Kensey Hobbs, of Wilmington, and Miss Maggie Sykes, of Delgado; also for Mr. Everett Fowler, of Norfolk, and Miss Ella Street, daughter of Mr. W. M. Street, Wilmington.

—Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: J. J. Craig and others to Louis O. Fonville and wife, for $100 and other considerations, lot on Queen street, 66 feet east of Sixth street, 66x66 feet in size; Hester Ennett to Thos. H. Wright, for $100 and other considerations, lot on Sixth, 120 feet north of Taylor street.

—Justice Geo. W. Bornemann, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. M. E. Street, 1012 North Third street, officiated at the marriage of Miss Ella Street, of Wilmington, daughter of Mr. W. M. Street, and Mr. Everett Fowler, of Norfolk, Va., formerly of Whiteville, N. C. They left on an afternoon train for their future home.

—A colored man from Hampstead, Pender county, was here yesterday with his nephew, conveying him to the hospital for the colored insane at Goldsboro. While at a restaurant in the vicinity of Water and Market streets, just prior to their expected departure on the 7 o'clock train last night, the colored patient became so violent that Officers Coleman and A. D. Smith had to take him to the police station where he calmed down during the night and will probably be taken to Goldsboro this morning.

Another Storebreaking Reported.

Report was made yesterday that someone entered the store of the W. J. Reaves Company on Market street, between Second and Third, some time Monday night or yesterday morning and attempted to steal three sets of buggy harness. The thief carried the harness to the yard back of the store and left it there, having evidently been frightened away. He entered the building by breaking a back window and climbing through.

POST FOR BRANDEIS.

Boston Lawyer Said to be Slated for Solicitor General.

Washington, March 4.—It was said tonight that Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, who was insistently mentioned as a cabinet possibility, would be offered and probably would accept the post of solicitor general. According to the story, Mr. Brandeis was to have been appointed Secretary of Commerce, but withdrew his name before the slate finally was completed.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this opportunity of extending our heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the friends and neighbors whose kindly deeds and actions were volunteered us during the brief illness and sad death of our daughter and sister, Emma. We feel especially grateful to Mrs. Quarles and the Misses Childs, neighbors, and to the Fifth Street church congregation.

Mrs. BETTIE BURRISS and SONS.

(Advertisement.)

TWO SUPPLY BILLS FAIL OF PASSAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

service, while President Taft wrote his veto on the $115,000,000 bill to take care of the "sundry civil expenses" of the government.

The House re-passed the Sundry Civil bill over the veto, but when it reached the Senate Senator Poindexter objected to an appropriation for the Washington police force, unless an investigation had been made for the riotous scenes attending the suffrage parade Monday and the Senate did not get to a vote on the bill.

Mr. Taft vetoed the Sundry Civil bill because of its provisions exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law. Most of the appropriation would not take effect until July 1, however, and the new Congress will be able to prepare appropriation measures by that time.

The provision to which Mr. Taft objected provided that no funds could be spent in prosecution of organizations or individuals for "entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor," or for the prosecution of "producers of farm products and association of farmers who co-operate and organize to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

This he declared was "class legislation of the most vicious sort," and that it would undoubtedly be held unconstitutional by the courts. Referring to the farmers' clause, President Taft said:

"At a time when there is widespread complaint of the high cost of living, it certainly would be anomaly to put on the statute books of the United States an act in effect preventing the prosecution of combinations of producers of farm products for the purpose of artificially controlling prices."

The special session of the Senate, which Vice President Marshall called to order today immediately after the 62nd Congress adjourned, will assemble again at noon tomorrow to receive and act upon President Wilson's cabinet appointments.

Public Buildings Bill

Washington, March 4.—Despite the fact that he signed the Public Buildings bill today, President Taft sent to Congress with it a memorandum stating that he would like to have withheld his signature. Because of many projects in it he held to be meritorious, he added, he had decided to approve it.

"There are in this bill items aggregating perhaps half million dollars that ought not to be in it, authorizing the construction of public buildings in towns too small to justify them," said the President, "and on that ground, for the purpose of giving emphasis to my views on the subject, I should like to withhold signature from the bill. But the bill contains authorizations for improvements so important in the development—and I say the unduly delayed development—of the city of Washington, that I cannot bring myself to defeat such worthy projects.

"The bill in itself contains certain restrictions upon future appropriations of a similar kind that may tend to prevent the vicious 'pork barrel' feature of bills of this character."

Custom Service Changed

Washington, March 4.—Unless Congress interferes, the organization of the customs service will be revolutionized, beginning July 1st. As one of his last acts, President Taft today sent a message to Congress announcing the re-districting of the service.

The existing 165 districts will be reduced to 49, formed largely along State lines and 116 collectors of customs will be abolished. Several ports of entry and a number of sub-ports will be abandoned. Congress has stipulated that the new plan must reduce the cost of customs service to $10,150,000, or a saving of $700,000 as compared with the current fiscal year.

The names of the new Southern districts and the ports of entry continued or created are as follows, the first port mentioned in each instance being the headquarters of the collector:

Virginia (except Alexandria county): Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Petersburg, Cape Charles City, Chincoteague, Reedville.

North Carolina: Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Manteo, Beaufort.

South Carolina: Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort.

Georgia (except St. Mary's river section): Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Atlanta.

Florida (including St. Mary's river north bank): Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Punta Gorda, Boca Grande, Miami, Pensacola, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Cedar Keys, Port Ingles, Apalachicola, Carrabelle.

Mobile (including Alabama and part of Mississippi): Mobile, Birmingham, Gulport, Scranton.

New Orleans (including Louisiana and part of Mississippi): New Orleans and Morgan City.

Under the reorganization, each customs district will have a collector of customs. All ports, even the headquarters of collectors, will be directly in charge of a deputy collector. The terms "ports of entry" and "sub-ports of entry" will be abolished and all subports which will be retained will be made ports of entry. The new plan terminates the historic privilege given collectors at certain ports, especially along the Canadian border, to sell manifests and receive other emoluments, the proceeds from which, in many instances, far exceed their salaries. Collectors will receive only salaries.

New Department Created

Washington, March 4.—President Taft today signed the bill creating a Department of Labor with a cabinet portfolio. President Wilson's nomination for this position will be William B. Wilson, now a retiring Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. In signing this the President left with Congress a memorandum expressing the conviction that nine departments are enough to conduct the government. He said:

"I sign this bill with considerable hesitation, not because I dissent from the purpose of Congress to create a Department of Labor, but because I think nine departments are enough for the proper administration of government and because I think that no new department ought to be created without a re-organization of all departments in the government and a re-distribution of the bureaus between them. The distribution of bureaus between the existing departments is far from being economical or logical and if there is one thing that is needed in the present situation, it is a re-organization of our government on business principles and with a view to economy in the administration of the regular governmental machinery.

"I forbear, however, to veto this bill, because my motive in doing so would be misunderstood. There is no provision in the bill itself for a ratification by the head of the new department as to the re-organization of the bureaus that may itself lead to a general re-organization which is so much to be desired."

TREASURY COMPROMISES.

Government Takes $102,000 for Claim Against Oleo Packers.

Washington, March 4.—The government's $1,000,000 claim against Chicago packers and others for taxes alleged to be due on colored oleomargerine sold as uncolored, was compromised by Secretary MacVeagh today for $102,000. A spirited controversy surrounded these cases. United States District Judge Landis started a grand jury investigation which was later suspended, pending the Treasury Department's action and the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department inquired into the subject.

The compromise was made, it is explained here, because the government had no evidence to sustain the $1,000,000 claim. One hundred and two thousand dollars, it is added, was all the government could hope to get even through litigation. The Treasury held that a test case was impracticable because it could not be decided for two or three years and in any event the government could not expect to obtain anything approaching its maximum claim.

Chicago, March 4.—The oleomargerine cases compromised at Washington today are distinct from the government's suit against John F. Jelke, of this city, to obtain dismissal, for which President Taft was recently visited, unsuccessfully, by former Mayor Busse, of Chicago, and Jelke. The latter is charged with conspiracy to defraud the government and the case probably will come to trial within a month.

United States District Judge Landis who will empanel a regular grand jury tomorrow, declined to affirm or deny a report that the grand jury would investigate the whole oleomargerine subject. It was rumored that an attempt might be made to determine whether the Internal Revenue Department has power to compromise a case where the government is alleged to have been defrauded.

REPUDIATES CONFESSION.

Charles Kramer Denies He Killed Pretty Baltimore Girl.

Chicago, March 4.—Charles Kramer, alias "Conway," who is being tried for the murder of Miss Sophia Singer, of Baltimore, in a Chicago rooming house last Fall, today on the witness stand repudiated a confession of the crime he previously had made to the police.

The prisoner explained that he had made the confession only in the hope that he might save his wife from prosecution.

Captain Nootbar, of the Chicago police, suggested every item of the confession, Kramer swore. He said the police officer even "suggested" a letter the prisoner wrote to his grandmother, in which he confessed the killing.

Mrs. Kramer will take the stand later.

The Opening Days

Of the Stupendous, Sensational Sale Were Record-Breakers. Thousands Came, and

GAYLORD-PLATT HAAR COMPANY

kept every promise that induced the coming.

Today we will sell 12½c Colored Linene at, yard . .5c
Regular 15c Striped and Plain Lawns will be sold today at, yard 10c
(Limit, 10 yards to each customer. These will be sold all day.)

Saturday Night Closes This Eventful Offering of Extraordinary Economies.

SELECTIONS ARE BEST NOW!

For in every business hour assortments grow less. If you are in need of any of the almost endless lines of merchandise compassed by this announcement, we candidly advise an early visit, for these are prices which are very real and are helpful to all of us who must count expenditures.

FREE! $50.00 in Gold Given Away at our store next Saturday, at 4 P. M.

GAYLORD-PLATT-HAAR CO.

$10.00 AND $12.50 Men's Suits This Week for $1.98

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

Hats and Furnishing Goods Arriving Daily.

GIVE US A CALL

FLEET-DAVIS CO.

'PHONE 673. NEXT TO THE BIJOU

SPRING MAID

Be sure and hear the Spring Maid records before you see the show. If you can't see the show, 'phone us to send you the records of the songs. Then you can enjoy the show at home with your Victor.

MAFFITT & WOOD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Phone No. 474. 16 and 18 North Water street.

DRINK HABIT

RELIABLE HOME TREATMENT

The ORRINE treatment for the Drink Habit can be used with absolute confidence. It destroys all desire for whisky, beer or other alcoholic stimulants. Thousands have successfully used it and have been restored to lives of sobriety and usefulness. Can be given secretly.

ORRINE is prepared in two forms: No. 1, secret treatment, a powder, absolutely tasteless and odorless, given secretly in food or drink; ORRINE No. 2, in pill form, is for those who desire to take voluntary treatment.

If you fail to get results from ORRINE after a trial your money will be refunded. Costs only $1.00 per box. Ask for free booklet telling all about ORRINE.

Rob't R. Bellamy, Front and Market.

Roger Moore's Sons & Company

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Brick, Lime, Cement, Etc. Saylor's Portland Cement.
"Blue Seal" Cement Plaster. Quick Deliveries.

There is Only One "Bromo Quinine" That is Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

The Murchison National Bank

Wilmington, N. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,350,000.00
ASSETS : : : : : 7,000,000.00

Every possible facility furnished at all times to customers and depositors.

H. C. McQUEEN, President. C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier.
J. V. GRAINGER, V. President. M. F. ALLEN, Asst. Cashier.
J. W. YATES, V. President. W. S. JOHNSON, Asst. Cashier.

Financial and Commercial

COTTON QUIET AND STEADY

The Opening Was Steady at An Advance of 5 to 7 Points and Closed Steady at a Net Gain of 3 to 6 Points

New York, March 4.—The cotton market continued quiet today, but again showed a generally steady tone, and closed steady, at a net advance of from 3 to 6 points. The opening was steady, at an advance of from 5 to 7 points, in sympathy with relatively firm cables. These prices attracted considerable realizing and there was probably some local selling based on favorable reports as to the progress of new crop preparations. The market eased off 4 or 5 points from the best, in consequence, but offerings were well aborbed on the setback owing to foreign buying and moderate support from some of the local spot houses. This demand, in fact, soon proved sufficient to steady the market, and prices rallied rather sharply during the middle of the day, when it was rumored that Southern mills were buying May contracts here, and there was a better demand from local shorts. Offerings increased at a net advance of about 9 to 11 points, however, and closing prices were 5 or 6 points off from the best. The early afternoon advance was encouraged by reports from New Orleans, indicating an improved spot demand, and rumors that most of the recent selling had been of a speculative character, with trade interests taking a good many of these contracts out of the market as a protection against the forward business of mills. Private cables from Liverpool reported a quiet, steady market, but said that spinners were well stocked and that it was hard to sell spots.

Spot, quiet. Middling uplands, 12.75; middling gulf, 13.00. Sales, 2,500 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	11.51	11.50	11.52	
Mar	12.37	12.40	12.33	12.26
Apr				12.17
May	12.08	12.10	12.05	12.06
June	11.98	12.00		12.02
July	11.98	12.03	11.97	11.99
Aug	11.90	11.92	11.88	11.90
Sept	11.60	11.61		11.63
Oct	11.57	11.61	11.55	11.57
Dec	11.57	11.60	11.56	11.57

PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Steady, 12 11-16; net receipts, 12,644; gross receipts, 12,644; sales, 312; stock, 258,192.

New Orleans—Quiet, 12½; net receipts, 3,841; gross receipts, 3,841; sales, 344; stock, 114,662; continent, 3,240.

Mobile—Steady, 12 3-16; net receipts, 377; gross receipts, 377; sales, 150; stock, 20,074; coastwise, 951.

Savannah—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 2,160; gross receipts, 2,160; sales, 353; stock, 92,900; coastwise, 1,125.

Charleston—Firm, 12¼; net receipts, 244; gross receipts, 244; stock, 20,774.

Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 165; gross receipts, 165; stock, 20,271.

Norfolk—Steady, 12½; net receipts, 1,231; gross receipts, 1,231; sales, 286; stock, 62,932; coastwise, 1,184.

Baltimore—Nominal, 12¾; gross receipts, 203; stock, 7,845; continent, 100; coastwise, 2,638.

New York—Quiet, 12.75; gross receipts, 2,367; sales, 2,500; stock, 116,927; France, 691; continent, 600; coastwise, 5,195.

Boston—Quiet, 12.75; net receipts, 198; gross receipts, 203; stock, 16,678; continent, 376.

Philadelphia—Quiet, 13.00; stock, 2,159.

Brunswick—Stock, 6,867; Great Britain, 3,900.

Port Arthur—Net receipts, 529; gross receipts, 529; continent, 529.

Texas City—Net receipts, 506; gross receipts, 506; stock, 25,653.

Aransas Pass—Stock, 351.

Jacksonville—Stock, 1,722.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 21,758; Great Britain, 3,900; France, 691; continent, 4,844; stock, 768,016.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 44,506; Great Britain, 8,177; France, 691; continent, 19,558; Mexico, 150.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, 8,425,613; Great Britain, 2,892,859; France, 895,148; continent, 2,673,213; Japan, 226,352; Mexico, 4,850.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Quiet, 12⅝; net receipts, 10,878; gross receipts, 10,878; shipments, 10,183; sales, 1,003; stock, 139,503.

Augusta—Steady, 12¾; net receipts, 361; gross receipts, 499; shipments, 1,343; sales, 946; stock, 77,184.

Memphis—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 717; gross receipts, 1,184; shipments, 2,340; sales, 850; stock, 147,731.

St. Louis—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 1; gross receipts, 2,118; shipments, 2,118; stock, 29,286.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 1,019; gross receipts, 1,019; shipments, 1,286; stock, 26,992.

Little Rock—Quiet, 12½; net receipts 119; gross receipts, 119; shipments, 48; stock, 31,482.

Total today—Net receipts, 13,035; gross receipts, 15,817; shipments, 17,318; sales, 2,799; stock, 452,178.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, March 4.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Easy. No. 2, red, 1.08½@1.10½; No. 1, Northern, 99¾.

Corn—Easy, 56½.

Hides—Firm.

Leather—Firm.

Petroleum—Steady.

Rice—Steady.

Molasses—Steady.

Wool—Quiet.

Butter—Steady; unchanged.

Cheese—Steady; unchanged.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, quiet.

Coffee—Spot, easy; Rio, No. 7, 12¾; Santos, No. 4, 14¼; mild, dull; Cordova, 15@17, nominal.

Potatoes—Easy; Maine in bulk, per 180 pounds, 1.87@2.00; State, 1.74@1.85; Western, 1.75@1.85.

Cabbages—Steady; unchanged.

Peanuts—Unchanged.

Freights—Barely steady; grain by steam to Liverpool, 3¼d.

Cotton Seed Oil—Slightly lower, under scattered liquidation, induced by poor outside demand and the easier ruling in lard. Closing prices were unchanged to 2 points net lower. Prime crude, 5.20@5.27; do. Summer yellow, spot, 6.30@6.45; March, 6.35; April and May, 6.34; June, 6.35; July, 6.39; August, 6.41; September, 6.41; October, 6.30. Prime Winter yellow, 6.45@6.90; do. Summer white, 6.50@6.80.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, March 4.—Spot cotton dull, steady. American middling fair 7.42; good middling 7.08; middling 6.86; low middling 6.68; good ordinary 6.34; ordinary 6.00. Sales 6,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and included 5,700 American. Receipts 16,000 bales, including 9,600 American.

Futures opened steady and closed quiet. March 6.58; March and April April and May; May and June 6.58 1-2; June and July 6.57; July and August 6.53 1-2; August and September 6.43 1-2; September and October 6.30; October and November 6.22 1-2; November and December 6.29; December and January 6.19; January and February 6.18.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, March 4.—Turpentine and rosin, steady.

Savannah, March 4.—Turpentine, firm, at 41. Sales, 76; receipts, 251; shipments, 90; stocks, 17,463.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 1,755; receipts, 1,108; shipments, 676; stocks, 117,328.

Quote: A, B, 6.25; C, D, 6.40; E, 6.45; F, 6.50; G, 6.55; H, 6.60; I, 6.75; K, 7.10; M, 7.35; N, 7.45; W G, 7.55; W W, 7.70.

Signs That Abandoned Acreage Would Be Smallest in Years Had a Bearish Effect on the Market—Closing Prices

Chicago, March 4.—Signs that abandoned acreage would be the smallest in years had a bearish effect today on wheat. Closing prices, though firm, were ¼ to ⅜c. under last night. Corn showed a net loss of ⅛ to ¼; oats finished unchanged to ⅛c. lower and provisions at a decline of 2½ to 5@7½.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.01@1.06; No. 2, hard, 90@90½; No. 1, Northern, 90@90½; No. 2, Northern, 87@89; No. 2, Spring, 87@89; velvet chaff, 85@89½; durum, 86@91.

Corn—No. 2, 50@50½; No. 2, yellow, 50¾.

Oats—No. 2, 32; No. 2, white, 34@34½; Standard, 33½@33½.

Closing prices:

Wheat—May, 91⅝@91½; July, 90¼@90⅝; September, 89¼.

Corn—May, 33¾@34; July, 34; September, 33½.

Pork—May, 2,032½; July, 2,005.

Lard—May, 10.80; July, 10.72½; September, 10.70.

Ribs—May, 10.72½; July, 10.65; September, 10.65.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Core, Fayetteville, S. M. King.

Str. Duplin, Stokes, Smith's Bridge, J. W. Brooks.

Cleared.

Str. Hilding (Swd.), 1,291 tons, Mobile, Heide & Co.

Str. Navahoe, 1,228 tons, Packer, Georgetown, C. J. Becker.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Core, Fayetteville, S. M. King.

Str. Duplin, Stokes, Smith's Bridge, J. W. Brooks.

Schr. Nellie W. Craig, 468 tons, Brand, New York, Mafflitt & Wood.

Schr. Edward R. Baird, Jr., 263 tons, Coulburn, Little River, S. C., Mafflitt & Wood.

Sailed (From Southport).

Schr. Calhoun E. Ross, New York.

Schr. Granville E. Becon, New York.

Exports—Domestic.

New York—Schr. Nellie W. Craig, 461,000 feet pine lumber; cargo by Buell-Crocker Lumber Co.; vessel by Mafflitt & Wood.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Schooners.

Schr. Benj. F. Poole, 1,099 tons, Williams, Mafflitt & Wood.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, March 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, 40½.

ROSIN—Steady, $6.05 per barrel of 280 pounds.

TAR—Firm, $2.20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm; $3.00 per barrel for hard; $4.00 per barrel for dip; $4.00 per barrel for virgin.

Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 46¾; rosin, 5.90; tar, 1.90; crude turpentine, 3.50 per barrel for hard, 4.50 for dip, 4.50 for virgin.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	(—)
Rosin	(—)
Tar	(—)
Crude Turpentine	5

Receipts same day last year, 4 casks spirits turpentine; 21 barrels rosin; 4 barrels tar; 17 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nominal.

Same day last year, 10¼.

Receipts, 165; same day last year, 2,857 bales.

Total receipts, since Sept. 1st, 314,474 bales.

Total receipts same time last year, 448,377 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, March 4.)

CORN—Firm, 85 to 90c. per bu.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 85c. to 90c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 60 to 75c.

PEAS—Dull. White, $2.10 to $2.50; cow peas, $1.50 to $1.60 per bu.

BEEF—Dressed, 8c.

PORK—9 to 10c.

WOOL—Burry, 10 to 14c. per lb.; free of burr, 20 to 22c. per lb.

HIDES—Green, 11c. per lb.; dry, 13@16 2-3c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, old, 19@20c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 13½@14c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 27@28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm, 4½@5c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, good demand. Grown, 45c.; Spring chickens, 18@35c. per head. Turkeys, on foot, dull, 15c.; dressed, 20c.

EGGS—Very dull, 19@20c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, March 1.

Market—Weaker.

North Carolinas—Farmers' stock prime hand-picked, 75c.; machine picked, 70c.

Spanish—Prime hand-picked, $1.20; machine-picked, $1.15.

Virginias—Prime hand-picked, 80c.; machine-picked, 80c.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at the Port of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4.

Atlantic Coast Line—90 bales cotton; 5 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—75 bales cotton.

Total—165 bales cotton; 5 barrels crude turpentine.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, McCabe & Co.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 28.—Spanish—Market firmer. Farmers' Spanish, $1.30 per bushel. Jumbo Spanish, $1.25 per bushel; No. 1, Shelled Spanish, 7½c. per lb.; No. 2, Shelled Spanish, 5¾c. per lb.

Virginias—Jumbo, 8¾c. per lb.; Fancy, 3½@3⅝c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Prime, 3c. per lb.; Machine Picked, 2¼c. @3¼c. per lb.; Shelling Stock, 2½c.@2¾c. per lb.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, March 4.—Money on call, easier, at 2@3½ per cent.; ruling rate, 3½; closing bid, 2; offered at 2½. Time loans, steady; sixty and ninety days, and six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5 to 5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.8360 for sixty day bills, and at 4.8780 for demand. Commercial bills, 4.82¾. Bar silver, 59⅝. Mexican dollars, 48. Government bonds, steady. Railroad bonds, irregular.

DRY GOODS MARKET

New York, March 4.—The cotton goods markets are quiet and steady. Amoskeag lines of serges have been sold up for Fall. Trade with jobbers continues fair.

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

Read Star Business Locals.

Street's Chief Interest Yesterday Lay in the Progress of Events at Washington—Few Stocks Lost a Point or So.

New York, March 4.—Wall Street's chief interest today lay in the progress of events at Washington. So far as was revealed by the stock market, the barometer of sentiment in the financial district, the coming power of a Democratic administration was the occasion of no shifting of position, for the market was dull and narrow most of the day.

The street saw nothing in the inaugural address of President Wilson to awaken apprehension. Definite indications of the attitude of the administration on matters of concern in the financial district are awaited with eagerness. In the absence of such indications today the market was permitted to drift. As the day progressed, the tone became heavier. A few of the prominent stocks, including Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Steel, Amalgamated and Smelting, lost a point or so. Selling was at no time heavy, however.

The market missed the sustaining influence of the recent European buying. London did little in this market. Berlin sold Canadian Pacific, which lost nearly three points. Foreign markets were less cheerful. German bankers were again in this market today, offering 5 per cent. for 30-day money, "exchange guaranteed."

Traction tocks enjoyed no further rise on the strength of the approval of the subway contracts, which was discounted in yesterday's quick upturn. New Haven, which still feels the effect of its poor January Statement, fell to 123¾, the lowest for a quarter of a century. American Coal Products, against which suit was instituted yesterday, under the Sherman law, fell seven points.

Bonds were irregular, with further heaviness of some important issues. Total sales, par value, $2,157,000. United States bonds, unchanged on call. Total sales of stocks today, 272,300 shares.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	70¼
American Agricultural	51
American Beet Sugar	35½
American Can	33⅝
American Can, pfd	123
American Car and Foundry	51
American Cotton Oil	47
American Ice Securities	24⅝
American Linseed	9¾
American Locomotive	36¼
American Smelting and Ref	69⅝
Amer. Smelting and Ref., pfd	103½
American Sugar Refining	114
American Tel. and Tel	132½
American Tobacco	247
Anaconda Mining Co	36½
Atchison	102⅝
Atchison, pfd	100
Atlantic Coast Line	125
Baltimore and Ohio	101¼
Bethlehem Steel	36½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90¼
Canadian Pacific	231½
Central Leather	27⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	74⅜
Chicago Great Western	14½
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	100
Chicago and North Western	135
Colorado Fuel and Iron	34¼
Consolidated Gas	132¼
Corn Products	10⅝
Delaware and Hudson	159
Denver and Rio Grande	19¼
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	55
Distillers' Securities	17
Erie	27⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	43⅜
Erie, 2nd pfd	34
General Electric	137½
Great Northern, pfd	126⅞
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	35½
Illinois Central	123¾
Interborough-Met	17⅝
Interborough-Met., pfd	60½
Inter-Harvester	107
Inter-Marine, pfd	17½
International Paper	11⅝
International Pump	13
Kansas City Southern	24½
Laclede Gas	97
Lehigh Valley	156½
Louisville and Nashville	134
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	135⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	25¾
Missouri Pacific	38½
National Biscuit	116½
National Lead	50⅛
Nat. Rys of Mexico, 2nd pfd	24¼
New York Central	106½
New York, Ont. and Western	30⅝
Norfolk and Western	105⅝
North American	70½
Northern Pacific	115⅝
Pacific Mail	27
Pennsylvania	119½
People's Gas	111½
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	98¼
Pittsburg Coal	21¾
Pressed Steel Car	28
Pullman Palace Car	158¼
Reading	157½
Republic Iron and Steel	24¾
Republic Iron and Steel, pfd	86½
Rock Island Co	22¼
Rock Island Co., pfd	38¼
St. Louis and San Fran., 2nd pfd	24½
Seaboard Air Line	18¼
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	43⅞
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	36
Southern Pacific	90½
Southern Railway	26
Southern Railway, pfd	80¾
Tennessee Copper	37½
Texas and Pacific	18½
Union Pacific	153¼
Union Pacific, pfd	84¾
United States Realty	69
United States Rubber	61¼
United States Steel	61½
United States Steel, pfd	108¼
Utah Copper	53
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	33⅝
Wabash	3⅝
Wabash, pfd	12¼
Western Maryland	43¼
Western Union	67¼
Westinghouse Electric	69⅝
Wheeling and Lake Erie	6½

CONGRESS IN NEW HANDS

Democrats in Complete Control Will Hold Caucus Today

Washington, March 4.—Control of Congress in both branches today passed into the hands of the Democracy. Tomorrow the Democratic members of the Senate and House will assemble in separate caucuses to plan the organization and to map out the policies for the extra session that is to assemble under President Wilson's call April 1st.

Democratic Senators today faced the caucus gathering with expectations of a struggle of some moment over the control of the Senate. The progressive forces apparently were in control of the situation so far as the selection of a Senate leader was concerned, but the plans to change seniority rules in the filling of Senate committees on which the newer Senators demanded full representation, threatened to embroil the Democrats in a hard fight.

The House Democratic leaders were prepared to take in tomorrow's caucus of Representatives a comprehensive plan for the organization of that body for tariff revision. The chief work of the caucus promises to be the selection of the Ways and Means Committee members, who will begin the preparation of the tariff bills. No contest is expected in the caucus over the selection of House officers.

Just 150 More

of The Star's Parcel Post Maps remain on hand this morning. If you want one start clipping coupons today.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

March 5, 1913.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 49 degrees; at 8 P. M., 59 degrees; maximum, 66 degrees; minimum, 46 degrees; mean, 56 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.68.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 17.4 feet and falling.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder Wednesday.

Port Calendar—Mar. 5.

Sun rises	6:36 A. M.
Sun sets	6:11 P. M.
Day's length	11 hrs. 35 min.

Tides.	High water. A.M.	High water. P.M.	Low water. A.M.	Low water. P.M.
Wilmington	8:15	8:31	3:00	3:37
Southport	6:23	6:50	12:00	12:44
Masonboro Inlet	5:54	6:21	11:31	12:15

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

March 4, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Temperature: Lowest last night.	24-hour precipitation, 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	64	38	.0
Asheville	raining	58	32	.0
Atlanta	cloudy	60	46	.0
Augusta	cloudy	62	42	.0
Birmingham	raining	66	50	.01
Boston	cloudy	38	30	.0
Charleston	cloudy	60	52	.16
Charlotte	cloudy	56	42	.0
Chicago	clear	28	26	.18
Galveston	cloudy	68	50	.0
Jacksonville	cloudy	70	56	.74
Memphis	clear	60	40	.0
Mobile	cloudy	66	34	.01
Montgomery	cloudy	66	48	.0
New Orleans	cloudy	68	56	.0
New York	cloudy	48	38	.0
Oklahoma	clear	50	34	.0
Pittsburg	raining	44	42	.10
Raleigh	cloudy	58	44	.0
Savannah	cloudy	62	54	.24
Shreveport	clear	70	54	.0
St. Louis	clear	40	40	.0
Washington	pt cldy	58	44	.0

Washington, March 4.—A resolution for the investigation of the Washington police force because of the near riots during the suffragist parade yesterday was offered in the Senate by Senator Jones and referred to a committee. Senator Nelson declared the scenes attending the suffragist parade constituted a "most disreputable affair and a disgrace to the police force."

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Baby Chicks,
$2.00 for 10;
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Day-old Ducklings,
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$22.50 per 100.
You can buy Baby Chicks cheaper than you can hatch them.
ORDER TODAY!
OCCONEECHEE FARM
HILLSBORO, N. C.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

In District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington, N. C.

United States of America, on relation of W. B. Thorpe and Company and other creditors of J. H. Brinson, ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

American Surety Company of New York .....Defendant.

Whereas, the plaintiff above named has instituted an action in the above entitled Court against the above named defendant, to recover the sum due and owing to said plaintiff by J. H. Brinson, whereof the said defendant by proper bond became surety; Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the aforesaid J. H. Brinson, assured by the bond of the above named defendant, of the pendency of the above entitled action to the end that they may become parties thereto if they so desire.

Witness the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Wilmington, this the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913.

H. L. Grant, Clerk.
S. P. COLLIER, Deputy Clerk.
(SEAL.) fe25-3w

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CREESE & CREESE.
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MASONRY CONTRACTOR
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1 60-inch Swing Latest Improved Wheel Lathe for turning Locomotive Tires, etc.
1 32-inch Swing Quick Change Screw Cutting Lathe.
1 Pair Alligator Shears. Cuts 30 cuts per minute.
1 Pair Angle Iron Cutters.
1 Pair Channel Iron Cutters.
1 Drag Cut Power Hack Saw.
1 Steam or Air Tire Machine for putting on and taking off Locomotive Tires.
1 Large Air Compressor for running High Speed Drills, Hammers, Clippers and Cutters.
1 Oxy-Acetylene Machine for Welding any Metals, broken parts of Cast Iron, Steel, Wrought Iron, Brass and Aluminum; also new process of making Castings, free of Sand and Blow Holes; also the improved Herring Bone Grate Bars. They create a natural up-draft that keeps them from burning out.
Why not send your Iron and Metal Work to US? We are the Iron Men. Call and see US work. We buy Old Iron and Machinery.
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IRISH COBBLERS.
RED BLISS,
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Shoe Prices Worth While

Any Lady can take her pick from any pair of
SHOES
in our store that sold for $4.00, at $3.15; $5.00 at $3.98; $3.50 at $2.69, and so on down the line. We could make a larger reduction by marking up the price and offering a supposed cut, but we do not do business that way.
Our special lot of 200 pairs odds and ends sold from $3.00 to $4.00,
$1.98
And we guarantee the above shoes. The biggest money's worth in town.

One lot Men's $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, narrow widths, sizes 5 to 6 and 8 to 11,
SHOES
Only $1.98
Men's $6.00 shoes at $4.98; $5.50 at $4.48; $5.00 at $3.98, and $4.50 at $3.48.
We do not want to carry over a single pair of these shoes; shown in patent, gun metal and tan.
These goods won't last long at prices quoted; don't wait until your size is sold.
No tickets given.
93c.
All Ladies' Felt Slippers,

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Open Hearth Wire like old time iron wire is used exclusively in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence and is heavily galvanized with pure zinc. All line and stay wires are
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Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect.
THE NEW CATALOGUE contains valuable information about wire fencing, and illustrates styles and sizes adapted to every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN and POULTRY purpose.
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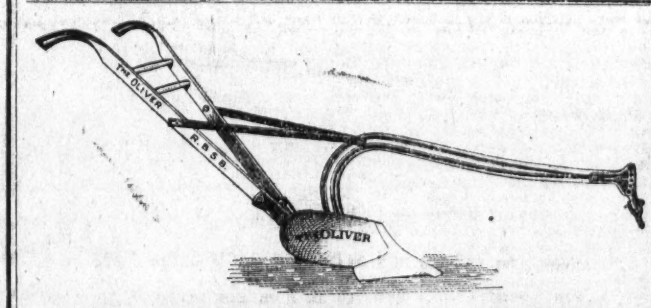

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LARGE ROOMS & GOOD RESTAURANT SERVICE
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NATION ACCLAIMS ITS NEW LEADERS

(Continued from Page One.)

The Essex Troop of New Jersey led the Presidential carriage, while the Culver Cadet Troop of Indiana, escorted Mr. Marshall. Although the crowds were not as demonstrative on this occasion as they were on the return journey from the capitol to the White House, there was a cheering tribute all along the line.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before President Wilson returned to the White House, where he partook of a buffet luncheon with 250 invited guests, including members of the new cabinet and official folk generally.

Incidents of The Day

The inaugural itself was a delight to the new President, he said afterwards, but it was an extraordinary physical strain. President Wilson and Vice President Marshall stood side by side for nearly five hours. Members of their families sat behind them, all intensely interested in the various divisions of the military and civic organizations as they filed by.

State pride brought forth a bow of friendly recognition when the New Jersey organizations came by and Mrs. Wilson, who is a native of Georgia, stood waving her handkerchief as the cadets of the Georgia Military Academy passed the stand.

The three Wilson girls with the President and Mrs. Wilson did not conceal their enthusiasm when the Princeton students, more than 1,000 of them, passed the Presidential reviewing stand. The Princeton "locomotive cheer" burst forth and Mr. Wilson waved his appreciation.

The various Governors were cheered as they passed. Governor Sulzer, of New York, came by bowing on his horse and sweeping his hat from side to side in appreciation of the applause.

Governor Mann, of Virginia, was the recipient of a big ovation too.

The seats immediately behind the President, Vice President and their families were occupied by many people who are to be conspicuous in the new administration. William Jennings Bryan, the new Secretary of State, and Mrs. Bryan were in the center of the new cabinet group. National committeemen, campaign celebrities and a host of government officials were there and during the long parade they visited each other, frequently chatting joyously.

In the stand just behind the President were many of his Princeton friends, neighbors from his home town and graduates of the university. Associate Justice Pitney and Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, both of them classmates of Mr. Wilson's, sat in the midst of a group of the President's college chums.

Of the men who actively helped Mr. Wilson in his election who were there, were Chairman William F. McCombs and Treasurer Rolla Wells, of the Democratic National Committee. There was one intimate adviser of the new President who saw a little of the parade and stole away as inconspicuously as he came. He was Colonel E. M. House, of Austin, Texas, the man who is said to have brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson at least three of the new cabinet. Colonel House, who has a great affection for Mr. Wilson, did not go to the inauguration ceremonies; he did not even stay in the Presidential reviewing stand. He chatted a moment with Mr. Bryan, saw Mr. Wilson, cheered him as the new President of the United States and retired beaming with satisfaction.

Two babies, who probably will be frequent visitors at the White House, sat in the Presidential reviewing stand, Miss Josephine Cothran, a grand niece of the President, and Miss Virginia Howe, another grand niece of the President.

After the parade Mr. Wilson was escorted back from the reviewing stand to the White House by military and naval aides. It was his first touch of the military in his home. He paused for a moment, after he passed through the White House, as an usher took his coat and hat. The President seemed for a moment embarrassed by the formality and the strangeness of his surroundings.

Mr. Wilson rested for an hour and dressed for the dinner at a nearby hotel given him by the class of 1879 at Princeton, of which he is a member. His family saw the fireworks from the rear of the White House.

On the streets of Washington tonight, the crowds flowed back and forth in dense lines. The brilliantly-lighted thoroughfares presented a carnival-like appearance and the merriment and jubilation of the visiting throng continued until a late hour.

Princeton Dinner.

President Wilson drove to the hotel to attend the dinner of his classmates, Princeton '79, without his aides and attended only by the inevitable secret service men. He was ushered quietly into the hotel and disappeared through the doors of a private dining room. Sounds of laughter and song told of the delightful informality of the gathering. The President made a speech, but what he said to his classmates was not for the outside world.

Prominent former Princeton men attending the dinner included the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, Robert Bridges, Cleveland H. Dodge and William R. Wilder, of New York; Cyrus H. McCormick and James B. Waller, of Chicago; Rev. James L. Leeper and Thos. H. Henry, of Philadelphia.

Watch Fireworks.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall spent the evening with the Wilson family watching the fire works from the White House portico. Among those who joined the party was Capt. "Bill" MacDonald, the President's body guard during the campaign. As usual the captain wore his big sombrero and soft flannel shirt. At 10:45 o'clock the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall returned to their hotel and retired.

The President said good night to his classmates at 11:45 o'clock and returned to the White House. He retired at once, tired from the exertions and strain of the day, expecting to be at his desk in the executive offices bright and early tomorrow to take up his actual duties as President of the United States.

Activity Begins at Dawn

Washington, March 4.—Inauguration day dawned cold and gray. A solid bank of heavy clouds completely shut off the sun. With a temperature between 45 and 50 degrees a light south wind fanned the city, but no such discomforts as attended the inauguration blizzard of four years ago were experienced.

Daylight found things moving swiftly toward the climax of the day's programme. About the Shoreham Hotel, where Mr. Wilson was stopping, a small crowd kept at a distance by police, waited for a glimpse of the new President. Another crowd, admirers of Mr. Taft, waited at the White House grounds for a glimpse of him. The grounds, however, had been closed to the public and the throng waited at a distance. Mr. Wilson ate breakfast alone in his room about 9 o'clock. He glanced at some of the morning papers and then looked at some mail. One of Mr. Wilson's early callers asked him if he had anything to say to the American people on the morning of his inauguration.

"I'll wait until noon," he returned smiling.

President Taft, after a few hours' sleep, was discovered by White House attendants at work in his study before breakfast. He joined Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen just before 9 o'clock in the private dining room of the White House, where the three breakfasted simply.

Three hours before the ceremonies at the capitol were scheduled to begin, the entire east front was packed with a crowd. Scenes about the Shoreham Hotel and the White House became more active as the morning wore on. The Princeton students and University of Virginia students, who were to form the lines between which Mr. Wilson was to pass on his way to the White House, began arriving. The Essex troops, Mr. Wilson's escort, and the Culver troop, Mr. Marshall's escort, began to appear.

Their bright uniforms and their prancing mounts added action to the scene.

Cabinet Nominations

Mr. Wilson instructed his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, to learn at what time it would be proper to transmit his cabinet nomination to the Senate. No one in Washington doubts the cabinet will be composed of the men who have been unofficially named. Shortly after 9 o'clock William Jennings Bryan called with William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to see Mr. Wilson. The President-elect greeted both with a hearty welcome and the three men went into a conference in Mr. Wilson's room. When Mr. Bryan came out of Mr. Wilson's room, he held in his hand one of the 10 invitations which had been issued to the new cabinet members providing places in the Senate chamber for the inauguration.

After his conference with Mr. Bryan, Mr. Wilson came out of his room to meet the newspaper correspondents. He was wearing a frock coat and a rose-colored tie. He said he had been informed by Congressional leaders that the business of the extra session would be ready by April 1st, but added that the date was subject to change.

At that time Senators Bacon, Crane and Overman and Representatives Rucker, McKinley and Garrett, the Congressional committee in charge of the ceremonies, arrived to take Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall to the White House. Meanwhile, the Culver troops and the Essex troop had lined up outside the hotel and the Princeton and Virginia men formed a lane toward the executive mansion.

Ride to Capitol Begun

At 10:27 the ride to the capitol began. In the first carriage were President Taft and Mr. Wilson; Senators Crane and Bacon. In the second carriage were Mr. Marshall, Senator Overman and Representative Rucker. In the third rode Representatives McKinley and Garrett.

The party moved briskly down Pennsylvania avenue. To roars of cheers, President Taft and Mr. Wilson gave their acknowledgments. Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretaries MacVeagh, Fisher and Wilson were the only members of the cabinet to accompany the party to the capitol.

Vice President Marshall's carriage followed closely and immediately behind marched the White House correspondents and the newspaper men who have been with Mr. Wilson in the campaign.

The party proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue slowly until it neared the capitol and then the four black horses drawing the Presidential carriage broke into a trot and the troopers escorting it spurred their horses into a canter. Thus the cavalcade galloped to Capitol Hill. While the crowd along the route was demonstrative, it was respectful and orderly.

Arriving at the capitol Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson were escorted to the President's room where Mr. Taft began signing bills. Mr. Marshall went to the Vice President's room. The two parties remained until Congress had done up the last bit of its work and was ready for the inauguration of the Vice President in the Senate chamber.

At The Capitol

When President Taft and Mr. Wilson approached the President's room, Mr. Taft turned to the President elect and said:

"Well, Mr. President, here's your room."

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters meanwhile entered the spaces reserved for them in the Senate galleries and were the center of all eyes.

Mrs. Wilson wore a tan cloth dress with a brown-ribbed silk cloak and a small hat to match. Miss Margaret Wilson wore a blue silk poplin; Miss Jessie Wilson lavender broadcloth, and Miss Eleanor Wilson bright blue cloth dress. At 11:30 o'clock committees from the House and Senate waited on President Taft in the Marble room and gave formal notification that Congress was ready to adjourn. Meanwhile, those members of the cabinet who did not ride in the procession to the capitol gathered in the President's room, said good-bye to Mr. Taft and were introduced to Mr. Wilson.

Neither Mrs. Taft nor any other member of the President's family occupied the space reserved for them in the Senate galleries or on the stand at the East front.

At 11:45 o'clock Vice President Marshall, accompanied by the Congressional committee, was ushered into the Senate chamber and given a seat in the front row facing the presiding officer.

Mrs. Marshall from her place in one of the galleries, waved to her husband as he came on the Senate floor, but after a stay of a moment, Mr. Marshall and the committee returned to the Vice President's room while Senator Fall continued his filibuster on the Indian bill.

All eyes were upon the ten chairs on the Senate floor which were allotted to President Wilson's cabinet. Josephus Daniels and William G. McAdoo were the first to take seats there.

William Jennings Bryan and Franklin K. Lane then held a brief reception then each took a chair in the "cabinet row." Representative Redfield entered the chamber a moment later and took his place with the other cabinet appointees.

Marshall's Inauguration

The delay in the Senate's adjournment set the inauguration of Mr. Marshall back and also delayed Mr. Wilson's. Finally the diplomatic corps was ushered in. The justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice White, in their sombre robes of office made a marked contrast to the brilliantly-garbed diplomats.

Mr. Marshall entered the chamber for the second time at 12:30. President Taft and President-elect Wilson appeared at the Senate door four minutes behind Mr. Marshall. They took seats in the front row.

When all the guests were assembled Vice President Marshall stepped up to the desk at 12:34 o'clock and took the oath.

The formal programme of adjourning the Senate sine die and the organization of the new Senate over, Vice President Marshall began to deliver his inaugural address.

While Vice President Marshall was swearing in new Senators and returning ones, the remainder of the company began the march to the stands on the East front, where the inauguration of Mr. Wilson took place. President Taft and Mr. Wilson were greeted with loud cheers as they came out in the door.

President-elect Wilson and President Taft bowed to the crowd as they took their seats in the center of the platform.

President-elect Wilson sat at the right of President Taft, while Vice President Marshall took his seat at the left of President Taft. A burst of applause and cheers greeted Champ Clark as he passed onto the inaugural stand at the head of the line of House members.

The east front of the Capitol, sweeping down from the dome to the ground and out as far as the Congressional library and neighboring apartment buildings, presented a brilliant scene of color.

Speaker Clark leaned toward President-elect Wilson and the two shook hands, bringing more applause from the crowd. Applause coming from the crowd near the entrance of the Capitol door as former Speaker Cannon emerged, swelled into a larger volume as William J. Bryan came forward with the other guests comprising the membership of President Wilson's cabinet.

Mr. Bryan, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Redfield, Representative Burleson, Mr. Daniels, Franklin K. Lane, Representative William B. Wilson, Prof. Houston and the others of the new cabinet were escorted to seats as the crowd voiced its approval by cheers.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters took seats close to the square platform at the left. At Mrs. Wilson's request, Mrs. Marshall took a seat beside her. The two women walked forward to the rail to look at the crowd. The Wilson girls joined them.

The Wilson cabinet on the stand included all but James C. McReynolds, the new Attorney General, who had been unable to attend.

Mr. Taft, who had sat with a good natured smile on his face as the crowd surged about, burst into a hearty laugh when some one yelled, "Where is Teddy?"

It was 1:34 o'clock when Chief Justice White stepped forward, the party arose and President-elect Wilson raised his hand to take the oath of office. Cheers which greeted the rising fell to a hush as the Chief Justice repeated the oath to the President.

President Wilson's voice at first failed to carry into the crowd, but as he raised it he secured close attention, which he held throughout the reading of his address. Although he had memorized much of the address, he adhered closely to the reading of the manuscript. From time to time, as the President spoke the sun peeked from behind the clouds. A storm of cheers greeted the end of his speech.

William J. Bryan was the first man to shake hands with the President. He then shook hands with Mr. Taft. The party then prepared to head the procession back to the White House and this time President Wilson sat on the right hand side of the carriage.

The procession to the White House started at 1:57 P. M.

Vice President Marshall returned from the inaugural stand to the Senate.

Mrs. Wilson, with other members of the family party, took carriages for the White House.

President Wilson passed between cheering throngs on the way back to the White House. The chering was so constant that he rode most of the way with his hat in his hand.

At the White House Mr. Taft said good-bye to Mr. Wilson and went to join Mrs. Taft and Mr. Hilles to leave for Augusta, Ga. The inaugural procession followed the Presidential party at a slower pace and halted before passing through the court of honor until a luncheon being given by President Wilson to the inaugural committee was over.

At its conclusion President Wilson took his place on the stand before the White House and the procession passed in review.

One startling incident took place in the march back to the White House. A cavalryman's horse reared toward the President's carriage and at one time it looked as if he would plant his fore feet in it. A dozen troopers frantically rushed to grasp the bridle, while President Wilson calmly leaned out of his carriage and patted the frightened horse on the neck.

At the White House reviewing stand Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan and practically all the Wilson cabinet and their wives took places beside the President.

London's View of Wilson.

London, March 4.—While paying a tribute of admiration to the earnest and lofty tone of President Woodrow Wilson's address, the London morning papers express doubt that he will succeed in translating it into practical politics.

Tar Heels Cheered.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—With Governor Locke Craig leading the North Carolina contingent in the inaugural parade today, followed by 23 colonels and three companies of the North Carolina National Guard, the Tar Heels were cheered from the time they left the Capitol until they broke ranks at the end of the long and tedious march.

Governor Craig rode a handsome horse and judging from the way he handled the animal, he must be an expert horseman. He stated tonight, however, that it was the first time he had been on a horse in many years, though in his younger days he had been considered an expert.

P. D. Gold, Jr., of Greensboro, who was appointed an aide to represent North Carolina in the civic division, showed great nerve and coolness when his horse reared, fell and threw the Greensboro man soon after he left the Senate office building. Grabbing up his silk hat Mr. Gold was again in the saddle by the time the horse regained his feet. Thousands of people along the route cheered the North Carolinian when he again mounted his horse, stuck the spurs into his side, galloped away and soon caught up with the division in which he had started, and again took his place in the first row of horsemen.

Governor Craig and his staff will leave for home tomorrow.

There are thousands of North Carolinians here. It is impossible to get the names of but few. They are scattered from one end of the city to the other. It was the unanimous opinion, however, of all whom your correspondent talked to, that this was the greatest inauguration ever witnessed in Washington both as to the enthusiasm shown by the thousands of people who lined the line of march and in the number in attendance.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"President Wilson has plucked the string of pure idealism, whose sound may be pleasant in the ears of his countrymen." But if Congress is to join in the work of reform it will probably be in response to irresistible movements in the Nation itself, rather than in deference to the desires expressed by the President. Whatever happens, however, his Presidential term is certain to be a remarkable and vivid period in the modern development of the United States."

The Morning Post says: "It remains to be seen whether President Wilson is a great statesman. But at least it may be said that his address has statesmanlike qualities. Its thesis is no less remarkable because not pugnacious. It strikes a new note in American politics of what over here we call social reform."

CHILDREN'S COLDS TREATED EXTERNALLY.

Don't dose the little stomachs with injurious medicines.

VICK'S Croup and Pneumonia SALVE

is applied externally to the throat and chest; the body heat releases soothing antiseptic vapors which are inhaled directly to the affected parts. Relief is almost immediate. The worst cold is cured over night—croup in 15 minutes, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Liberal sample mailed on request. Vick Chemical Co., 105 No. Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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J. W. H. Fuchs—Arrived.
Farley & Co.—One Dollar a Week.
American National Bank—Interest.
Plate Ice Co.—Ask Those Who Use It.
U. S. Woolen Mills Co.—Guaranteed Tailoring.

Business Locals.

Coster's—Easter.
Wanted—Boarders.
Wanted—Office Boy.
Wanted—Stenographer.
Wanted—Vacant Lots.
King & Seigler—For Sale.
Wanted—Board and Room.
For Rent—Furnished Room.
Wanted—Furnished Rooms.
Pure Food Market—Tomatoes.
For Rent—Bachelor Apartment.
J. G. Wright and Son—Castle Street Home.

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Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service calls will be made, or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams; bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union." But for advertisements, always call the Star office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

FOR SALE at a bargain, beautiful western frontage lot between Winoca Terrace and Carolina Heights. This lot can be bought for 25 per cent. less than real value, and we advise early investigation, if you are interested in an ideal site for a home. King & Seigler, 204 Princess street. mh5-1t

WANTED AT ONCE—To rent three or more furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address P. O. Box 65, City. mh5-3t

WANTED—Boarders. Nice corner room for couple. All conveniences, best locality. Rates reasonable. 'Phone 1026-W. mh5-1t*

APARTMENT for rent. Three room bachelor apartment in Cape Fear Apartment House. Southwestern exposure. Address Lock Box 197, City. mh5-4t

WANTED—Office boy. Apply room 23, Garrell Building. mh5-1t

FOR RENT—One furnished bed room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 291, or 'phone 1725-J. mh5-1t*

WANTED—Board and room in private family, by young man. Must be north of Market street, and reasonable price. Address "C-290," care Star. mh5-1t*

LOOK OUT for Easter! Whether it is old or a new suit, it will need attention. Coster's Dyeing and Cleaning Works; 'Phone 148. White gloves cleaned, 15 and 10c. mh5-tu,th,su-2mo

WANTED TO BUY—Few vacant lots, house and lot or cottage. Must be a bargain. Prefer buying of owner. "W. P. B.," care Star. mh5-1t*

WANTED — Experienced stenographer. Vacancy to be filled at once. Apply "W. A. X.," care Star. mh5-1t

CASTLE STREET HOME for sale. We have a six-room cottage on Castle, between Sixth and Eighth, for sale. The lot is extra large, being 45x165; we can sell this today for less than $2,500. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. mh5-1t

ONE MORE DAY'S Sale. 100 four quart baskets tomatoes, at 25 cents per basket, at Pure Food Market. mh5-1t*

WANTED—Printers. Experienced tabular compositors and monotype machine make-up men can secure steady employment by at once writing to us. Office, Union. Donaldson-Ackiss Printing Co., Norfolk, Va. mh4-4t*

OFFICE FOR RENT—In Grand Theatre building, with all conveniences; heat, light, hot and cold water and janitor service free. Also one furnished bed room for rent. Apply J. M. Solky. mh4-3t

WANTED—A good cook and general house work. Mrs. A. Rothschild, 111 South Fifth street. mh4-2t

STOP! FOLLOW the wise to Wilmington Business College. Years of experience; largest in State; head offices for our chain of schools. Lowest rates, $3.00 per month. Don't waste good money on little schools and poor instructions. Call or write us at once. Positions guaranteed. mh4-6t

WANTED — Experienced stenographer wants position. Address "Y. Z. 2," care Star. mh2-2t*

NOTICE—This is to notify all my customers that I will be absent from my office about two weeks, up North, and upon my return will be in the market for an unlimited amount of sap ties, and guarantee the highest cash prices. All those that now have any ready for shipment please hold back until I return. R. T. Windley, "The Cross-Tie Man." mh2-5t

EXTRA FANCY dressed poultry today. Nice dressed chickens and turkeys. Choice beef, veal, lamb and pork. Celery, lettuce, bell peppers, tomatoes and snap beans. Very best grape fruit of season. See our line. Fresh oysters. Palace Market, phone 72. mh1-tf

AUCTION SALE—The undersigned will sell on the 14th day of March, at our place of business, corner Second and Market streets, the following pieces of furniture, to satisfy storage charges, etc.: One cabinet grand piano, one gas range, one gas water heater, one lot of pictures, two willow rocking chairs, one chiffoniere, one single iron bed, one National spring. Waverly Furniture Co. mh1-tf

FOR SALE—The Worth & Worth building; also adjoining building at Grace and Nutt streets. The most valuable business property in Wilmington. Fidelity Trust Co., 14 Princess street. mh1-tf

CYPRESS TIMBER wanted. I want to buy a location for my shingle mill, want 5 to 10 million feet of cypress timber, or I will contract with any reliable concern to manufacture their cypress into shingles. I have a good mill of 30,000 daily capacity. Have ten years' experience in the shingle business, and know it from the stump up. Can give best of references. J. T. Carroll, Vineland, N. C. fe27-18t

MYRON F. WHITNEY, American Operatic basso, formerly with Mme. Lillian Nordica and Miss Marguerite Valentine, celebrated English pianist. Boys' Brigade, Monday, March 31st. Tickets, 75c fe25-1m

SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobblers, Early Rose, Bliss, Triumph; also table potatoes, cabbage, apples, oranges, etc. R. B. Moore & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants, 112 N. Water street. fe14-tf

IF YOU WANT to buy or hire horses or mules, one or carload, see us. Cash or on time with good security. Price and satisfaction guaranteed; 17th and Dock streets; phone 610-J. Kentucky Horse & Mule Co., y F. T. Mills, manager. fe16-tf

WHEN IN NEED of money, see Uncle Charles, 16 South Front street. All business strictly confidential. ja11-tf

THE PHOTO SHOP—"What it takes to make high class portraits; we've got it." Amateur films finished. Exterior views a specialty. Artistic baby pictures. fe18-1m

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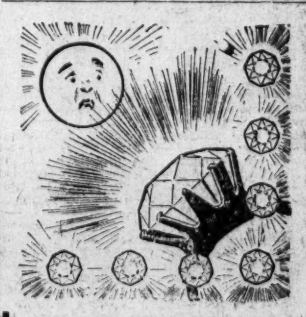

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SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 12

VOL. XCI—NO. 137. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,263.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

New Head of the Nation Speaks of the Recent Change in Government and Interprets the Meaning of This Change—Nation Seeks to Use the Democratic Party for a Purpose.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice President have ben put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the Nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the Nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our National life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other Nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the Nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a Nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The Nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesman and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

PROMISES TO SIN NO MORE.

Agreed Decree Entered Against Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

Detroit, Mich., March 3.—A civil anti-trust suit filed here today by order of Attorney General Wickersham charging the Burroughs Adding Machine Company with monopolizing inter-State and foreign trade in adding machines and appliances, was followed immediately by the entry of an agreed decree terminating alleged unfair practices to stifle competition.

The $5,500,000 company was ordered to instruct its agents in writing to desist from interfering with competitors and was forbidden to acquire a controlling interest in any competing concern without the consent of the court.

The following were named as defendants:

The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (of Michigan); the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., of Missouri; Joseph Boyer, Benjamin G. Chapman, Claiborne W. Gooch, Alvan MacAuley, Emil P. Wenger, Andrew J. Lauver, Frank H. Dodge, Albert S. Perrman, James C. Walker, Alfred J. Doughty and Chas. Macklin, all of Detroit; Edward Rector and Joseph F. Gillen, of Chicago; Henry Wood, Gustavus A. Bruder and Marcus A. Stith, of St. Louis; Walter B. Manny, Larchmont, N. Y.; Frank S. Wheeler, New York City; Louis A. Hennick, Boston; P. K. Russell, Minneapolis; A. W. Saxe, Pittsburg, and Fred T. Miller, Oklahoma City.

The company was accused of acquiring and suppressing the Universal and Pike Adding Machine companies and of attempting to acquire and suppress the Addograph Manufacturing and the Adder Machine companies. It was alleged that defendants maintained a sales department embracing a special force of men to suppress competition.

FIVE-LEGGED CALF

Freak Born at Kellys, Bladen County, North Carolina

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kelly, N. C., March 3.—One of the greatest curiosities in this community for many years is a five-legged calf born Saturday night on the farm of W. G. Porter, a well-known merchant here. The five legs are well developed and the calf is a perfect specimen of its kind, the fifth extremity being annexed to the hind quarters, the hoof being well developed, etc. Mr. Porter has already had a large number of visitors to see the freak and is prepared to entertain many more. The calf can walk, but being so young, the fifth leg is rather a handicap in weight to the animal.

The chaplain wants a day school, attendance to be compulsory, established in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary.

Read Star Business Locals.

"FIRST LADY OF THE LAND" AND PROBABLE CABINET THAT WILL HELP HER COPE WITH SOCIAL "REVISION" OF CAPITAL

(Above, right to left, official photograph of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Champ Clark and Mrs. James O'Gorman. Below is Mrs. Norman E. Mack.)

Washington, March 4.—The induction of her husband into office today brought Mrs. Woodrow Wilson face to face with problems as perplexing as any Mr. Wilson will be called upon to solve during his administration.

Mrs. Wilson, of course, will have nothing to do with the revision of the tariff, but as "The First Lady of the Land" she will have to cope with the revision of social Washington, the selection of proper aides and the establishment of a scheme of entertainment which shall set the pace for the elite.

The wife of the new President comes to Washington practically unknown to a large majority of the women in capital society. Her position, therefore, is that of one who must sift and refine the mass of Democratic newcomers to the capital, and select her social cabinet after much the manner followed by her husband in recruiting his political aides.

Among the many prominent Democratic women who have been mentioned as probable leaders of the Democratic social administration are Mrs. Norman E. Mack, who presided at the Dolly Madison breakfast here last Spring; Mrs. Jas. O'Gorman, wife of the New York Senator; Mrs. John Sharp Williams, whose tastes are known to be similar to those of Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. William Ellicott, of Baltimore, whom Mrs. Wilson recently visited, and Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The inauguration of an entire new social regime entails a change in the mode of entertainment. It is expected that the art hobby of Mrs. Wilson will supercede the musical bent of Mrs. Taft, much as the Republican politics of President Taft will be superceded by the Democratic policies of President Wilson. It was also rumored today that the simplicity with which the Wilsons have carried themselves since their elevation to social prominence will be followed out in their social administration at the White House.

HONOR ROLL AT UNION SCHOOL

Students Who Have Distinguished Themselves in the Several Grades During the Month of February

The following is the honor roll at Union School for the month of February just ended, as announced by Superintendent John J. Blair.

Seventh Grade—Miss Gibson, teacher; Fannie Thompson Mary Cumming, Bessie Buck, Katherine Taylor, Doris Brown, Etta Flynn, Eloise Jones, Margaret Thorpe, Sue Hardin, Aline Brown, John Hardin, Anne Cumming, Payson Willard, Carolyn Northrop.

Eighth Grade—Mrs. St. Amand, teacher; Fannie Grainger, Flossie Burriss, Margaret Rhodes, Louise Shepard, Vivian Mason, Mary Davis

Seventh Grade—Mrs. Knapp, teacher; Fred Drew, Thelma Fickling, Lawrence Cox, Lillian Kermon, Robert James, Lora Justice, Harper Johnson, Audrey Garrison, James Waddell, Emma Jackson.

Sixth Grade—Miss Meyers, teacher; Helen Creasy, Clayton Bellamy, Mary Hatch, Lleylyn French, Ernestin Strunck, Francis Thames, Julia Stone, Reginald Blomme, Letha Sellars.

Sixth Grade—Miss Grant, teacher; Carl Thorpe, Louise Beale, Flora Dukes, Lottie Kohler, Mattie Fergus, Adelaide Wagner, Thelma Moore.

Fifth Grade—Miss Shaw, teacher; Lucy Primrose Whyte, Loeta Ellis, Olivia Wallace, Nellie Parker, May Latta Moore, George Hardwick, Carry Hanson, Edward Snakenburg, Martha Merriman, Earl Mintz, Charlton Symmes.

Fifth Grade—Miss Hawes, teacher; Pauline Burney, Eva Huband, Ruby Smith, Mary Jewell, Gertrude Newkirk, Maybelle Sellars.

Fifth Grade—Miss Smith, teacher; Thelma Cole, Gladys Hardin, Laura Cox, Helen Prease Elsie Burke, Fred Orrell, Georgie Gregg.

Fourth Grade—Miss Wood, teacher; Marjorie Willard, Abram Solomon, Mary Herbst, Carl Fuchs, Annie Herbst, George Moore, Mary Hardin, Archie Parker, Lucile Kasehagen, Henderson Ruark, Margaret McClammy, Jno. Patton, Marjorie Elliot, David Jordan, Gertrude Brown, Andrew Mahler, Wallace Hopkins.

Fourth Grade — Miss Kingsbury, teacher; Emma Copeland, Lelia Palmgren, Viola Dixon, Katie Swann, Vivian Dowdy, Lolita Thalley, Evelyn Justice, Nellie Tolbert, Annie McGowan, LeRoy Brothers.

Fourth Grade — Miss Adelaide Meares, teacher; David Brady, Beatrice Futch, Mary Jacobs.

Third Grade — Miss Thompson, teacher; Sidney Kosch, Agnes Jamison, Willie Branner, Bernice Mason, Blanche Bunn, Helen Land, Leona Colwell, Marie Costin.

Third Grade—Miss Alderman, teacher; Aleine Hopkins, Ida Wanamaker, Lina McEachern, Reba Cole, Carolyn Price, Leonard Hannah, Charlie King, Louis Ellis, George Tiencken.

Third Grade—Mrs. Parsley, teacher; Elmer Jones, Robert Lucas, David Peterson, Wallace Goble, George Rowan, Florence DeHart, Theodore Rock, Julian Sexton, Fred Mintz.

REBELS AT OUTS

Generals Orozco and Salazar in Serious Disagreement

El Paso, Texas, March 3.—Developments of today indicate that General Pasqual Orozco, Jr., and General Jose Enez Salazar are in serious disagreement. The projected peace conference of rebel chieftains is reported improbable, owing to disinclination of Salazar to meet Orozco.

Despite his declaration of being in accordance with Salazar of Saturday, General Orozco at his camp near Ahumada, Chihuahua, has since intimated that he had not been in accord with Salazar since the rebel defeats about Ojinaga last afternoon.

It developed today that the disagreement between the generals of the Northern rebels arises out of the future distribution of the public lands and the estates of the Madero family.

General Orozco declared yesterday he would leave the land distribution to the Huerta government. Salazar recently insisted that the government lands be distributed at once and that the Madero estates be given to the Northern rebel troops.

"At the Yiddisha Ball."

One of the best character songs ever sung. Master Harry Harris will render it today at the Grand Theatre.

(Advertisement.)

INAUGURATION FIREWORKS.

Scene of Splendor and Beauty in Washington Last Night.

Washington, March 4.—Aerial fireworks, with the sweeping, wide-flung rays of many searchlights revealing the outlines of the white domes of the Capitol and other historic buildings, made Washington a scene of beauty and brilliancy in the closing inauguration festivities of tonight.

Never, it is said, has so brilliant a display of fireworks or an illumination of such magnitude been attempted. Large searchlights threw their rays along the avenues and on public buildings, while at the Monument rounds the crashing of thousands aerial bombs and the flaming ligh from large set pieces illuminated the sky. But it was not alone a riot of bombs and flashlights. The entire display was significant of the arrival of the new executives, with set pieces showing the President and Vice President and many designs of "Wilson" and "Marshall."

The illumination of the city began shortly after sunset. At once every part of Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to Washington Circle, was ablaze with light. Peace Monument stood out in bold relief and the avenue from end to end was transformed into a fairyland of light by hundreds of incandescent lamps spanning the street in graceful arches.

On the roofs of the Senate and House office buildings, a number of powerful electric searchlights played upon the dome of the Capitol, making the Statue of Liberty that crowns it stand out as of a living figure. Peace Monument, originally intended for a fountain, was tonight performing that function for the first time since the last inaugural. Upon its waters were thrown, by several boxlights, different colored rays weirdly beautiful.

The Court of Honor, in front of the White House, was a central point of illumination tonight, as it had been of activity during the day, the replica of Jefferson's home at Monticello being the chief feature of the display. Facing the replica a huge spotlight threw its rays on the Jeffersonian mansion, bringing its portico, columns and colonial outline into brilliant relief against the background of cedar trees, their branches studded with countless miniature electric bulbs giving the effect of thousands of fireflies winging their way through the native pines which surround Monticello.

From the time the illuminations began thousands poured through Pennsylvania avenue to witness the brilliant spectacle. But when the aerial pyrotecnic display started two hours later the great mass of humanity turned its attention to the Monument Grounds. The display opened with a flash which gave place to a bomb signal. Immediately a host of small balloons and airships floated gracefully across the sky, made brilliant by the ascent of many rockets and other illuminating pieces.

Following the opening flash and bomb came the salute of 101 guns fired from steel mortars. Then came a brilliant illumination of the White House Grounds and the Monument Grounds through the ascent of bombs that, upon explosion, released fires that burned the National colors. The effect of this upon the surrounding white buildings and the Washington Monument was spectacular.

At intervals, pieces were shown that reflected against the sky the red, white and blue of the National flag either in the form of a shield or the flag itself. The crowning effect of the display was the "Transformation Device," which began with a mammoth bouquet of roses that changed into an imense American flag and then transformed into the portraits of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall. This was by far the most elaborate piece of the entire evening and the largest aerial set piece ever attempted, it was said. The device covered more than 2,000 square feet of space.

Just before this piece was released gigantic bombs ascended, and when they reached a great height exploded and formed in immense letters the words, "Wilson" and "Marshall." The last piece was entitled "Good Night" and "Feu de Joi", which brought the display to a close.

At midnight the streets slowly lapsed into darkness. The searchlights winked one after the other and the white dome of the Capitol merged into the darkness from which it had stood out with such conspicuous brilliancy only a moment before. The slender shaft of the Washington Monument disappeared suddenly. The Peace Monument ceased its splashing and its fountain of light went out. Pennsylvania avenue merged into its usual dimly-lighted self. The illumination and the fireworks were at an end.

THREAD TRUST ATTACKED.

Government, Seeks Dissolution of Monopoly by the Courts.

Trenton, N. J., March 3.—The so-called "Thread Trust" was attacked by the Federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here today, seeking the dissolution of the alleged attempted monopoly by the "Coates interests" of Great Britain, of the thread trade of the United States, including that of the American Thread Company, itself a consolidation of 14 American companies.

Under the domination of J. & P. Coates, Limited, of Great Britain, it is alleged that the inter-State and foreign thread in this country had been restrained by combinations and unfair competitive methods. The court is asked to order the disintegration of all the combinations in this country controlled by the Coates into such units as will restore competition and restrain the continuance of unfair competitive methods alleged. If necessary to accomplish this result the court is asked to appoint a receiver for the properties.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL

Presiding Officer of the U. S. Senate Tells of His Purposes and His Conception of Duty in Inaugural Address

Washington, March 4.—Vice President Marshall's inaugural address today was as follows:

"The proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

"No Senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to famaliarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forebearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

"Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberate and not thoroughly patriotic.

"Charges of bad faith based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

"Your action has not always met with universal approval but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand not because of its presiding officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent members and their devotion to our system of government.

"To my mind, government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The Senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government. So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the Republic.

"With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President-so-soon-to-be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the constitution the Senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metewand of honor; and, as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill-afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

"Unfortunately there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gaming debts; the member of the smart set, in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself; the Senator, in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be but our right to be respected we can hope to be measured in but one way; and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this Republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent struggling for self-government or with the mightiest monarch of the old world. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitutes for it. These are valuable but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

"If any one in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating, it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest Republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this republic rests upon its unsullied honor and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

"Here is this most sacred spot where war has been made and peace declared, here is the presence of the distinguished representatives of governments of the civilized world, here,

within the hearing of the beauty, culture and ripened statecraft of his own land, may one humble American express the hope before he enters upon a four years' silence that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all governments and righteousness the world around."

THE PNEUMONIA SEASON

Foul Air Disease During Close of the Season—Health Notes

This is our pneumonia season. Last year the month of February led in the greatest number of deaths from pneumonia, while March was the prize month in 1911. Pneumonia is a foul-air disease. We have very little pneumonia in warm weather, when everybody is either living out of doors or with all the windows open. But just as soon as the weather gets a little cold in the Fall, down goes the windows and up goes the pneumonia death rate. Usually the colder it gets the tighter the fresh air cracks and key holes are stopped up, and accordingly more pneumonia deaths occur. Witness the cold of February last, and its accompanying high death rate.

Pneumonia is a preventable disease. It is also a contagious disease.

In view of the great number of deaths which it will cause during the next month or six weeks, it seems that extraordinary care should be taken to protect oneself from contracting it. This can be done in many ways. Most of them have regard especially for the observance of proper hygienic and sanitary surroundings and habits.

It will be wise during the remaining Winter and early Spring months to avoid catching cold as much as possible, since colds are usually the first steps toward contracting the disease. One should avoid people who have colds and who do not have extraordinary ethical regard for others when coughing, sneezing or spitting, especially in large crowds and in other inclosures that are poorly ventilated.

If brought in contact with a person who is constantly coughing and sneezing, it is just as well, when possible, to move to other quarters. These people many times throw off germs that cause the cold. They may also throw off the germs of pneumonia. If one happens to be within the field of activity of these germs, he becomes infected. He may catch only a cold. He may contract pneumonia. In either case, a trouble has been negotiated that may be difficult of solution. This is a danger, then, that should be studiously avoided. If physical efficiency is high one may escape both.

A man may catch pneumonia from himself. In other words, we carry around with us constantly the germ which causes the disease. They are nearly always to be found lurking about the mouth, nose, around the teeth, and in the throat. Hence the importance of avoiding colds.

Keeping the mouth and throat clean, by having proper regard for hygienic and sanitary conditions, then, becomes a means for lessening the chances of contracting pneumonia. By this means we maintain, as nearly as possible, a healthy condition of the mucous membrane, which makes it more difficult for the germs to propagate their kind.

It is particularly important during the coming months to keep the bodily resistance up to a high point of physical efficiency if we would avoid contracting pneumonia. To accomplish this, it will be necessary for us not to overeat, not to allow ourselves to become obstinately constipated, and to avoid as much as possible irritation of our nervous system by useless worry and loss of sleep.

The use of stimulants to any great extent, of course, is positively interdicted. These warnings are especially true in cases of obesity, as the heart already has its full measure of work to do in pneumonia. It is the one organ that is excessively overworked by this disease.

Where there is an enfeebled condition of the system resulting from cold and many other diseases, such as indigestion, Bright's disease, diabetes, bronchitis, intestinal disease, pneumonia is most likely to be a serious complication. When brought down with any of these diseases, it not infrequently happens that pneumonia is the disease that comes along and puts in the final stroke toward placing our name upon the final roll call.

EXPORTS FROM U. S.

Moving Picture Films, Aeroplanes, Automobiles and Telephones.

Eleven thousand miles of motion picture films, thirty million dollars' worth of automobiles, a million dollars' worth of telephones, and more than $100,000 worth of aeroplanes were among the exports from the United States in the year last ended.

The United States is the world's largest producer of motion picture film, and the quantity exported during the year aggregates more than 60,000,000 feet, approximately 11,000 miles, or enough to stretch from New York to Manila.

The popularity of the American automobile is also evidenced by the fact that the exports of automobiles and parts thereof, including tires, approximates $30,000,000 in 1912, against $22,000,000 in 1911, $15,000,000 in 1910, and $5,000,000 in 1909. Telephone have only been separately stated in the export figures since the middle of 1911, but sufficient data are at hand to justify the statement that the exports of 1912 are more than a million dollars in value. Aeroplanes have only been shown as a separate class since the middle of 1911, but the figures at hand indicate that the value of the year's exports will be about $125,000.

A striking fact shown by the automobile figures is the marked decline in the price at which the machines are exported. In 1907 the average export price was nearly $1,800 per machine; in 1909, $1,470; in 1911, about $1,000, and in 1912, a little less than $1,000 each, the average export price at the present time being thus but little more than one-half that of 1907. The average price of aeroplanes exported in 1912 was about $3,400 per machine.

The automobiles exported are sold chiefly in British territory. Of the 21,707 machines exported in the 11 months ending with November, 6,864 went to Canada, 4,371 to the United Kingdom, and 3,112 to British Oceanica. Of the motion picture films exported over three-fourths went to the United Kingdom.

NEAR RIOT IN CAFE

Young Man Badly Beaten in Wilson Restaurant—"Tiger" Whiskey

Wilson, N. C., March 3.—A near riot in a Greek restaurant, with one young man in the sanatarium, badly beaten, three Greeks under bond for assault, a negro woman in the hospital, shot, and several minor fights in negrotown, is a resume of the roughness last night.

It seemed that the police force had a little more than the usual to contend with and the major portion of the trouble is traceable to "blind tiger" whiskey. The mayor's court room was crowded this morning with witnesses and spectators. Several of the more important cases went over to other days and there were the usual fines for disorderly conduct, drunkenness and affray.

The most serious affair was that which occurred in the Star Cafe. According to the stories the trouble seemed to have started when Mr. Calvin Young approached a young woman who is a member of a stock company playing here this week. The young woman resented his conversation and appealed to the proprietor for protection. After some remonstrance the Greek telephoned for the police and here it seems that the real fighting began. All sorts of stories are afloat and the witnesses have not testified as the case is set for Friday. The fact is that Mr. Young, a well-known young man of town, is in the sanatarium being treated for the beating he received, but the physicians report that there is no serious injury. The Greeks are under bond. They are strangers here, having located in Wilson recently when the former owners of the restaurant left for Athens to join the army.

Over in the negro section there were several battles and in one of them a negro woman was shot. The doctor has taken more than a hundred bird shot from her body, but she is not in any danger.

The conditions are possibly no worse in Wilson than in other places of the same size, but it is apparent that the officials are almost unable to cope with the liquor question. The police force is striving to enforce the law and it is to their credit that they are known to be in full sympathy with law enforcement, but there are so many ways in which the "blind tiger" liquor may be brought in and so many people that seem to be engaged in the traffic that it appears impossible to avoid the repitition of incidents as reported today. One of the leading citizens stated this morning that it looked as if the town would have to organize a "Citizens' League" to assist the officers.

GARMENT STRIKE SETTLED.

Workers Accept Manufacturers' Terms and Go Back to Work.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Garment Workers' strike, in progress here since early January, involving at its height 150,000 or more workers, was officially declared off tonight. The workers accepted the manufacturers' terms, which included a raise in pay, revision of certain working conditions, arbitration as to hours and the open shop principle.

The settlement was announced by Marcus M. Marks, of the National Civic Federation, who has been active in trying to bring manufacturers and workers together. Mr. Marks yesterday appealed to the manufacturers, asking them to furnish him with a statement of the best offer they would make. This was submitted by him to officials of the strikers, with the result that tonight he made the following announcement:

"Being advised of the action of the clothing manufacturers, T. A. Rickert, representing the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, officially declared the strike off and stated that workers would return at once.

The terms submitted by the manufacturers in the Allied Clothing Manufacturers' Association, acceptance of which by the workers is thus announced, provide substantially for the following:

Immediate return of all workers with an advance of $1 a week to workers in tailor shops who are paid by the week, with a proportionate advance to piece workers; the question of hours to be submitted to a commission whose recommendations are to be binding, the findings to be "the basis of establishing a standard of working hours per week that will maintain the authority on a competitive basis with other markets for the present and for the future; no reduction in prices in a dull season; maintenance of sanitary conditions; abolition of sub-contracting; the wages of cutters to be agreed upon between firms and their employes. The final condition was:

"There shall be no discrimination in the re-employment of workers."

Sequel To Love For Doll

Maternal Instinct Greatly Developed by Teaching Children to Love their Dolls.

The little child's doll is mother to the most romantic fairy. And in the years that pass, the doll fades into the petals of a June rose, to evolve the most wondrous of all transformations.

And now comes a more serious period

when the joy of real motherhood should be as tranquil as best effort can provide.

This is accomplished with a wonderful remedy known as Mother's Friend, an external application so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every cord, nerve, muscle and tendon involved.

There will be no pain, none of that nausea or morning sickness, no sensation of distress or strain of expanding muscles. The nerves, too, will be calm, thus making the period one of restful days, of peaceful nights and a source of happiest anticipation.

The young, expectant mother must be carefully watchful lest she become absorbed in those mental distresses which ill prepare her for the most important event in her life.

Mother's Friend enables her to avoid all sensation of dread, worry or pain, and thus she is preserved in health and strength to take up the joyful task of motherhood.

You will find Mother's Friend on sale at all drug stores at $1.00 a bottle. Do not fail to use it regularly as directed. Write to-day to Bradfield Regulator Co., 135 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their most valuable little guide book for expectant mothers.

THE FLESH MAKER

Thin Men and Scrawny Women Can Gain a Pound of Good, Solid Flesh Daily.

Money Back in Any Case Where Samose Fails to Increase Your Weight.

WEIGH YOURSELF BEFORE USING

Weigh yourself before commencing to use Samose, the great flesh-forming food. The wonderful sale on this preparation since first introduced in Wilmington and the remarkable results following its use have made J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., such enthusiastic believers in the great value of Samose that they give their personal guarantee to refund the money if Samose will not make thin people fat and restore strength and health to those who use it.

This is a strong guarantee, but they have seen so many of their customers who a few weeks ago looked like walking skeletons become plump and well solely through the use of Samose, that they feel they cannot say too much to induce people to try it.

This marvelous flesh-forming food is assimilated as soon as it is taken into the stomach, makes good rich blood, tones up the weakened system, helps to assimilate the food and makes the user plump, well and rosy.

HOW TO GAIN HEALTHY FLESH

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., Advise Thin Folks to Use Samose

While thinness may not be a disease, yet it is in reality a condition that needs attention. Under the nourishing power of Samose healthy natural flesh will soon be attained.

This remarkable flesh-forming food strengthens the system generally and builds up the fleshy tissues so that good, natural plumpness results.

An ounce of flesh is better than a pound of theory. J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., believe that the best possible demonstration of the flesh-forming powers of Samose is to have it tried by their customers and to induce them to use it, they offer to pay for the Samose in case it does not give satisfaction. No stronger proof than this can be given of their faith in it. (They have seen hundreds who were weak, thin and scrawny, become plump, robust and strong, solely through the use of Samose.) Ten days' treatment 50 cents.

THIN FOLKS MADE FAT

Good healthy flesh can only be gained by the use of the proper food, together with natural action of the organs and assimilation. Nine people out of ten, in order to weigh as much as they ought and be perfectly healthy should use Samose, the great flesh-forming food and health restorer. Weigh yourself before commencing to use these little tablets and see how your weight increases from week to week. Large box for 50 cents.

Samose does not contain a particle of starch or pepsin nor is it any nauseating preparation such as is usually recommended to make people fat, and which does not build up good, healthy tissues. Samose has valuable flesh-forming properties, tones up and strengthens the whole system, helps the food that is eaten to be assimilated in a natural manner and absolutely restores health to all the organs.

If you are not perfectly satisfied with the results from Samose, J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co. will refund your money without any quibbling.

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

Something of Valuable Cabinet Wood and Some Imitations

The United States, says the Department of Agriculture, is probably the largest consumer of Circassian walnut, one of the world's best known and most expensive cabinet woods.

The high cost of Circassian walnut is due to the scarcity of the beautifully figured variety demanded for furniture and interior finish, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of commercial importance. The demand for the best wood, however, has always outrun the supply. Even in the 18th century, when wars in Europe were frequent, so much Circassian walnut was used for gunstocks that the supply was seriously depleted. Early in the 19th century the wood of 12,000 trees was used for this purpose alone. Single trees, containing choice burls or fine birds-eye figures have sold for more than $3,000.

The tree is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it extends southward to Northern India and the mountains of upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this country under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, however, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. Much of the Circassian walnut now used comes from the Black Sea and from other parts of Asia.

According to a circular just issued by the Forest Service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Our own red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut, and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian, and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, though none possesses the magnificent figure, delicate tones and velvety texture of the latter. The circular discusses the supply and uses of Circassian walnut, and those who wish to know how possible substitutes may be distinguished can learn from this circular the distinctive marks which the government's experts have discovered.

TREES ALONG HIGHWAYS.

Other States Should Follow New York's Example.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

The New York State Highway Commission, which has charge of the extensive system of road building that has been in progress for several years, recently bought 150,000 red oak seedlings and 50,000 Carolina poplars and white birch trees for planting along the roads. It is the intention of the commission to plant every road in the State eventually. The trees not only will add to the beauty of the highways but they will lessen the destructive effect of storms and provide a source of timber supply that may become important.

What New York is doing should be done in every State as a part of the good roads work now so extensively planned and under construction. Almost every road has a wide enough right of way to permit of a fringe of trees. In France and Germany it is common to use the sides of the highways for this purpose, with results that are charming and useful. There is hardly a locality in which young trees for the purpose cannot be had at a low cost, and with a proper selection of trees good results could be had in a few years.

DO YOU ENJOY EATING?

Or Does Everything You Eat Distress You.

Experts declare that the reason stomach disorders are so common in this country is due to hasty and careless habits of eating. Stomach troubles and run-down conditions also usually go together.

John Lind, of Oneonta, N. Y., says: "I had a bad stomach trouble for fifteen years and become so weak that I could hardly walk or go any work. My appetite was very poor, and it seemed impossible to get relief. Since taking two bottles of Vinol I find that it has already made a remarkable improvement in my health, my digestion is much stronger, and I have gained in weight."

Vinol makes weak stomachs strong because it strengthens and tones up the weakened, tired and overtaxed nerves of the digestive organs. Vinol is easily assimilated by the weakest stomachs, and is delicious to the taste.

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you. Robt. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

(Advertisement.)

ROBERT TUCKER, JR.
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
High Class Woodwork a Specialty.
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BOYS!

The Latest Spring Styles now ready for your inspection in

STETSON and WALK-OVER OXFORDS

— AT —

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"Where the Good Shoes Come From"

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE THE BEST HARD WARE AND THE BEST HARDWARE STORE IN TOWN

We use the chisel to shave down our prices when we first mark our goods. We do not bore those who come in to look; we do not have to—because we only need to show our goods to those who know. Our goods sell themselves. When you need Hardware, come look at ours—you'll find the "Best You Ever Saw."

PECK & HOLLOWAY
"Everything in Hardware."
109 North Front. 'Phone 612.

Wire Us and We'll Wire For You!

any building or room you may direct. We respond promptly to all calls and will gladly suggest the best way of wiring without damage to walls or ceiling. When the wiring is done we can supply anything electrical you may want. We are headquarters for every kind of electrical supplies, little or big.

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'PHONE: 573. 123 MARKET ST.

Children's Shoes

We have the largest assortment we have ever carried.
Tan, Gun Metal, Patents, Canvass and White Nubuck in high and low cuts.
A pleasure to show you. "Save your cash checks." they are worth 5 per cent. to you.

A Free Shine Any Old Time

7 NORTH FRONT STREET
Boylan & Hancock
"The Store Ahead."

ENGINE GASOLINE
PERFECT FUEL FOR ALL GASOLINE ENGINES
MORE POWER
MORE RUNNING HOURS
FOR LESS MONEY
DROP US A CARD If you operate a Gasoline Engine and we will show you how to Save Money on your Fuel bill.
CAPE FEAR OIL CO., Wilmington, N. C.
Kerosene, Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.

Office Supplies!

The New Year brings increased demands for your office. Start right by investing now. Let us talk over any office problem with you.

ROBERT C. DeROSSET
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

MONUMENTS!
And all kinds of Cemetery work.
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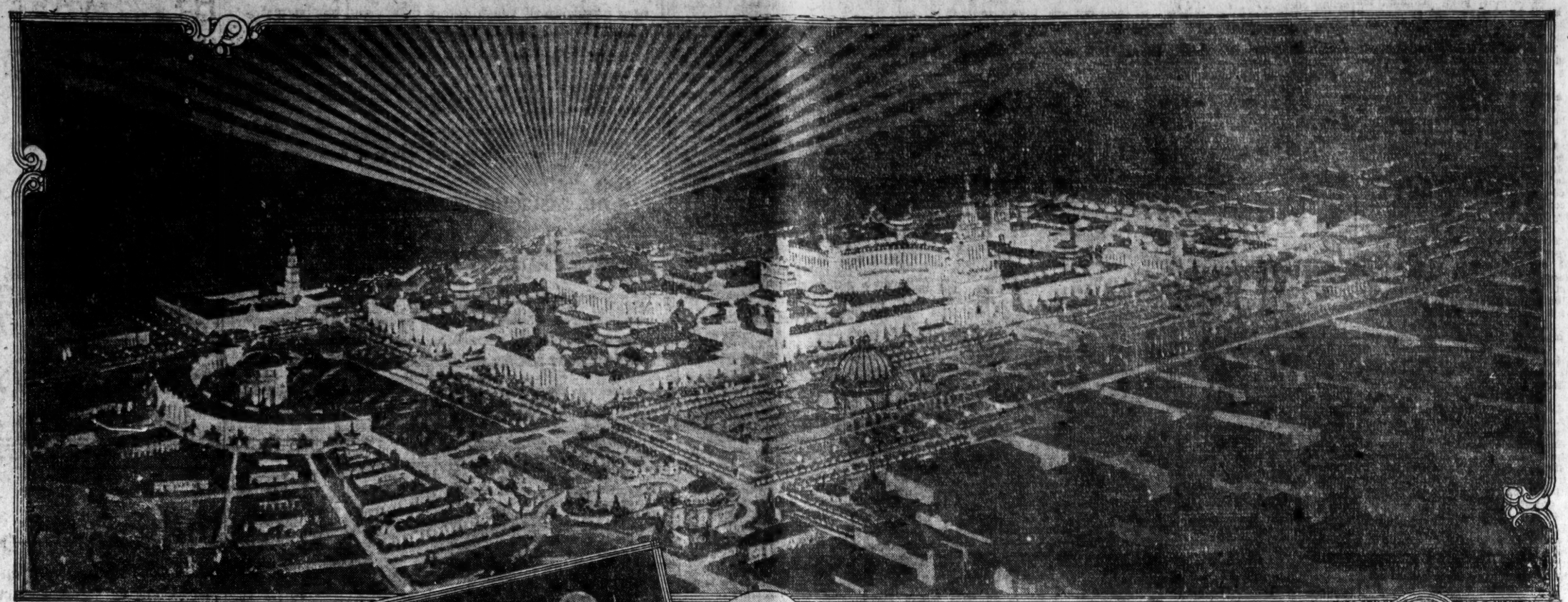
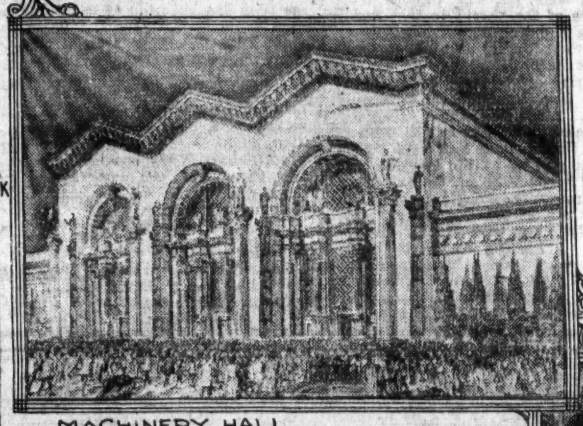
Out of Town Orders receive Prompt attention.
TUCKER'S
519 N. SECOND STREET.
Between Red Cross St. and A. C. L. Railroad.

Construction Starts on Panama-Pacific Exposition

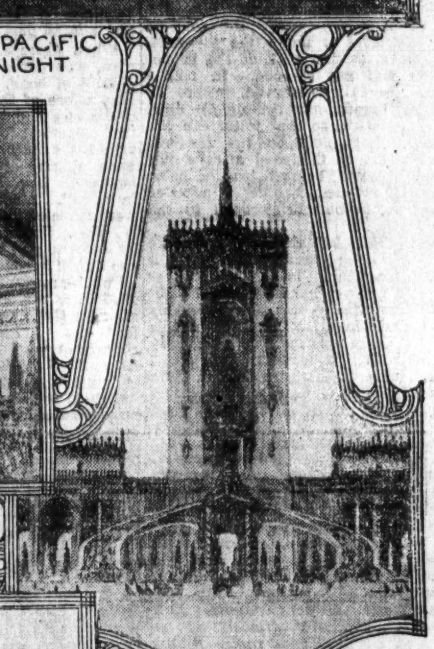


GENERAL VIEW OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION BY NIGHT

FREDERICK J.V. SKIFF

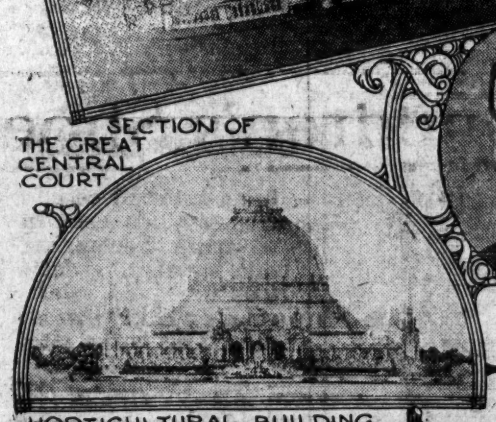


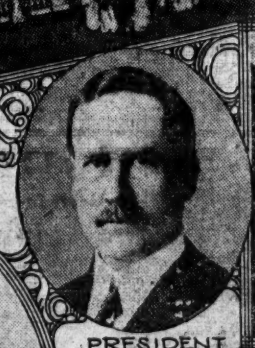
MACHINERY HALL



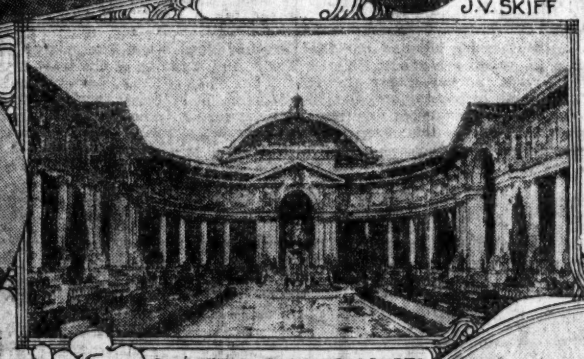
GRAND STAIRCASE, FESTIVE COURT.

SECTION OF THE GREAT CENTRAL COURT



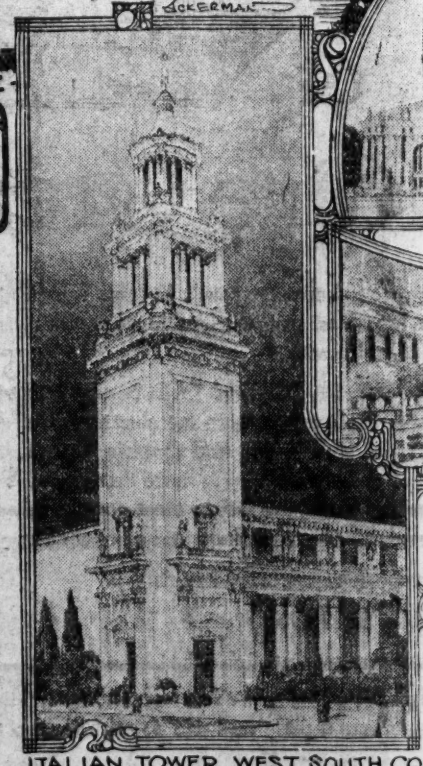


PRESIDENT CHARLES C. MOORE

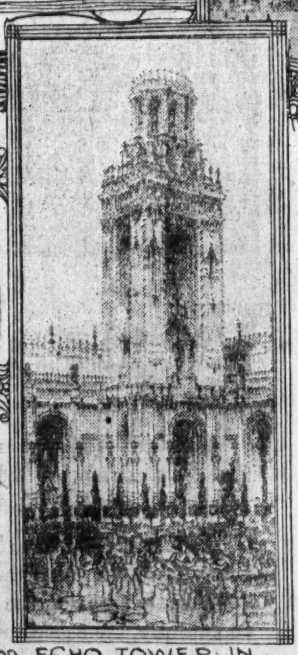


ONE OF THE MINOR COURTS

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING



FESTIVAL HALL



ECHO TOWER IN FESTIVE COURT

MARIN COUNTY HILLS FROM GRAND COURT OF HONOR

ITALIAN TOWER, WEST SOUTH COURT. FACADE IN FESTIVE COURT

By HAMILTON WRIGHT.

THE plans of the architects, now given to the public through copies of the final detailed drawings for the Panama-Pacific International exposition, have taken into consideration the situation and purpose of the exposition. The exposition has been planned in huge block effects, all for great beauty and grandness. The department of works has kept in close touch with the men who are guiding the artistic destinies of the exposition. The work has been remarkable for the blending of the best ideals of those who guide its phases.

With the stupendous setting at Harbor View, with its surrounding amphitheater of hills, with the Golden Gate upon the west, the islands in the bay, the harbor, the ocean and the mountains of Marin county towering into the hundreds and often into the thousands of feet, only the broadest and boldest scheme of construction would match the giant scale which nature has provided. For more than one year a notable commission of American architects, working in harmony with celebrated colorists, sculptors and landscape gardeners, has planned for an exposition that will stand apart in its originality and splendor.

Machinery Hall Begun.

On New Year's day construction began on Machinery hall, the largest single structure and the first of the great exposition palaces. It will be finished in 248 days. This will bring the structure to completion by August next, and by that date every one of the huge main exhibit palaces that will house general exhibits will be under process of construction. All of the fourteen main exhibit palaces will be completed by June, 1914. This will permit the adornment of the exposition grounds with several hundred thousand rare trees, plants and shrubs, which are being grown in nurseries. By June, 1914, the exhibits of the world may be unloaded on the exposition grounds from the steamships which have borne them from all parts of the globe.

Thirty-five states have taken legislative action toward participation; twenty-five of the nations of the world have accepted President Taft's invitation to join with America in celebrating America's greatest achievement; more than 800 applications for exhibit space have been received, and many of the displays will range in value from $200,000 to $300,000; more than 2,000 applications for concessions have been received by Director of Concessions Burt. Some of these concessions are unusually original and striking. Several of them will cost $250,000 and upward. Among these, it may be observed, is a particularly appropriate concession, a miniature of the Panama canal, with a "twenty minute trip through the canal."

Like a Huge Amphitheater.

The exposition grounds, at Harbor View, are 15,000 feet east and west and one mile in greatest width. The site, occupying 625 acres, lies as the floor of a huge amphitheater, encircled on the east, south and west by the hills of San Francisco, with homes rising in terraces on the one hand and the forest clad slopes of the Presidio on the other. On the north the Exposition City will face on San Francisco bay.

There will be three great groups of palaces at Harbor View as one looks toward the exposition from the harbor. The center group will comprise fourteen palaces, to be devoted to general exhibits. The left hand group will comprise the concessions' center, occupying sixty-five acres, and the right hand group will include the buildings of the states and the pavilions of the foreign nations, rising in terraces upon the slopes of the Presidio reservation.

The main group of exhibit palaces, facing upon the harbor for 4,500 feet, will present an effect as of almost a single palace. Eight of the buildings of the group will be joined in a rectangle to form almost a huge oriental bazaar—a veritable walled city, with its domes, towers, minarets and great interior courts. Around the rectangle will run an outside wall sixty-five feet in height and broken only by a number of stupendous entrance ways which will give access to the three great interior courts and their approaches. The group will be divided from north to south, in the center the Court of Sun and Stars, designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. On the left the walled city will be divided from north to south by the Festive Court and on the right by the Court of Four Seasons.

Court of Sun and Stars.

Most imposing and largest of all the courts will be the grand court of honor—the Court of Sun and Stars, 750 feet in width from east to west and 900 feet along its main axis. At the south end of the court will be the huge tower, designed by Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, rising 400 feet in height and dominating the architecture of the exposition. The upper portion of the tower will take the form of terraces leading up to a group of figures surrounding a globe typifying the world. The tower will be studded with jewels, which will glitter like diamonds when searchlights are turned upon them. At the base of the tower, which will occupy an acre in extent, will be a huge arcade 125 feet high, beneath which the visitor may enter into the Court of Sun and Stars from the south garden. In the vaulted archways of the tower itself will be grouped a series of mural paintings designed by Mr. Jules Guerin and expressing the keynote of the exposition color scheme.

But perhaps the most impressive feature of the Court of Sun and Stars will be found in a superb classic colonnade extending entirely around the court and surmounted upon the one side by figures designed to represent the spirit of the east and on the other the spirit of the west. These figures, of which there will be 110, will be fourteen feet in height, and each will stand out in radiance through a crown of dazzling jewels of light.

In the center of the court will be a great sunken garden about five feet lower than the level of the court and encircled by benches for the sightseer.

Court of Four Seasons.

Going toward the west one will pass from the Court of Sun and Stars through a huge commemorative arch, greater in size than the Arc de Triomphe at Paris, to the Cou[illegible] Seasons. To the east one will pass through a similar triumphal arch to the east or Festive Court. The arch upon the east will be surmounted by a grouping of colossal statuary—camels, elephants and oriental warriors, the group symbolizing the civilization of the orient. The arch upon the west will be surmounted by a group representing western civilization. A great prairie schooner, drawn by oxen, will comprise the center motif of the group, typifying the advance of Anglo-Saxon civilization across the plains of America to the shores of the Pacific.

The ornamentation upon the water front will be upon a colossal scale. The Court of Four Seasons, opening upon the harbor, will be entered through a stupendous gateway, the Gate of Columbus. The visitor will pass through the gateway beneath a great tower to the esplanade upon San Francisco bay. Directly before the tower will be seen a colossal [illegible] of Columbus, facing the water. Ornamenting the tower in recesses will be figures representing the great voyagers of the world.

Before the entrance to the grand Court of Sun and Stars upon the bay will be a colossal column whose spirals will depict man's climb toward success, and at the summit of the column will be a figure representing achievement. Between the Agricultural and Transportation buildings, at the northern axis of the Court of Sun and Stars, will be a great pool. On the left and before the Court of Four Seasons will be the gates of Balboa, before which will be a colossal statue of the discoverer of the Pacific ocean.

Vast Banks of Flowers.

Everywhere flowers and mosaics will be employed to gain brilliant contrasts. At the entrance and throughout the grounds will be vast banks of flowers. Pools of lotus and water lilies, palms and cypress, orange trees in fruit and in blossom, will contrast with the classic facades, colonnades and statuary. In the great inner courts, whose sides will be the walls of the exposition palaces, cerulean blue, burnt orange, vermilion and gold will predominate. An ivory yellow, rich and soft in tone, will be the prevailing tint of the exposition as a whole. Perhaps the tint may be best described as a tawny buff several shades removed from white. At a distance it will appear almost white, but there will be no glaring reflections.

At a conservative estimate more than $80,000,000 will have been expended upon the exposition from all sources by its opening day.

The illumination of the exposition will be one of its most beautiful features and will harmonize with its color plan. In the last few years the study of illumination upon a vast scale has become not only a very real science, but an art. Mr. W. D. A. Ryan, who had charge of the illumination of Niagara falls of the Hudson-Fulton celebration and who has taken a contract for the lighting of the Panama canal, is director of illumination. Throughout the entire exposition the illumination will be such as to bring out the colors of the courts in their proper tones, to sharpen and intensify the color effects. The illumination of the colonnades will be accomplished through purple lights. The windows of the exposition palaces will diffuse a golden ray. Against the reds and ochers, the grays and browns of the various courts and the golden streets the bright diffused lights will produce wonderful and changing color effects. The summits of the towers and minarets will stand out boldly lined with electric incandescents. Giant batteries of colored searchlights will be anchored in the harbor before Harbor View and will play against huge jets of steam and smoke that will be liberated high in the heavens. In the courts concealed lighting will be employed, and this will bring out the basreliefs and mosaics of the courts. At night the exposition will seem alive and not closed up and dreary.

Picked Out in Colors.

While the walls of the exposition buildings will be a faint buff tone, the great entrances, surmounted by towers, will all be picked out in colors. These towers, rising from 160 to 270 feet, will contain many niches with statuary, and blue, gold and yellow will be the predominating colors.

The classification of exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International exposition will be a step in advance of that applied at former universal expositions. The dominant note of the exposition is educational, and the achievements and activities of the world are to be brought together for examination and study by its experts. The assemblage of representative types of the products of art and industry so that these shall convey the greatest lesson has come to be an art in itself.

At San Francisco the displays, though comprehensive, will be selective. The perfect type will be sought and quality rather than quantity considered. The exposition will be entirely contemporaneous as far as awards are concerned, and no commercial article manufactured before 1905 will be reviewed.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. William Gregersen Gives Some Ideas on County Affairs.

Castle Haynes, March 1st.

Editor Sar: Accepting the invitation in the Star from the chairman of our county commissioners, wishing a discussion on the road problem, etc., I would like to give my views as I see them. The chairman questions the economical part of using the rocks as herebefore used on macadamized roads in this country. The value of anything is best appreciated by comparison. I have in mind a road at my boyhood home. That road was first surveyed from one city to the next, the shortest route possible, regardless of the smaller villages convenienced. After proper grading a ditch was cut on both sides, given proper grade, the dirt being placed in the middle of road so as to elevate the same well above the surrounding lands. Then where the road-bed consisted of sand, a layer of clay was placed as a foundation, next a layer of coarser rock with finer rock on top, everything, of course, properly rolled. The material was a broken stone of granite with a little flint, which made a very hard road, so hard and sharp that our blacksmith work, shoeing horses and making wagon tires, amounted to quite a little. Every five or ten miles, according to travel, there was a guard whose duty it was to do the minor repairs, as filling holes, keeping ditches open, measuring wagon tires on vehicles traveling. A two-horse wagon had to have a certain width, a four-horse wider and a six-horse wagon still wider tires, there being a small strip of land on outside of ditch belonging to road right of way, the abutting property owners were not allowed to grass their stock on the banks of ditch or otherwise to obstruct the same. All the work of constructing and later delivering of rock and resurfacing of the road was auctioned off to the lowest bidder. The superintendent and the different guards under him became experts and took pride in their work, because they knew that as long as they showed results employment was permanent. Of course the results were a good and lasting road, always in first class condition. Compare a road like the above with one where the roadbed is on a level or below the surrounding lands, ditches without the proper grade and not cleaned. In fact I have recently observed where an abutting landowner completely filled the road ditch, so that water can run directly from field on the roadbed, the surface of the road after a few years of travel, being below the outer edges of roadbed, holding rain water almost from one rainy spell to the next.

The road is left almost to take care of itself after construction, until it needs renewing. Is it any wonder it doesn't last a hundred years? But don't our roads compare favorably with roads in other counties in this State. Some months ago I read in the Star an item from Durham, and I think from Greensboro, also, where complaint was made that the macadamized road did not last long in good condition. Let us compare a few miles of our most traveled roads, near the city, with some road equally situated in some county where granite rock is used. The material we are using is a marine deposit, mostly lime, and, of course, softer than granite, but it makes a very smooth road. It readily binds, the roads don't get loose and roll about, like some rocks have a habit of doing. As to the economical side, the wear on horses, rubber tires, etc., are certainly not as great on our lime rock roads as they would be on a granite rock road. Why did the city of Wilmington replace the cobblestones on Front street with brick? Was it because the cobblestones were worn out, or was the prospect they would wear out soon? If we could buy a ton of harder rock shipped in cheaper than we can produce the same in this county, will it pay us? We are sending out of this county for nearly everything we use; let us keep this much here and let us own our rock, if possible.

Yours truly,

WM. GREGERSEN.

HUSTLING WILSON LAD

Value of Sand Clay Roads—Lucama Disturbed by "Tigers."

(Special Star Cor.)

Wilson, Mar 3.—Wilson is proud of one of her younger citizens, Mr. George Blount. Young Mr. Blount is 16 years old and is a student in the Wilson High School. Six years old he took the local agency here for the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies Home Journal. The first week he sold 10 copies of the Post. He has continued in the work during these years and now is the county agent, with five boys working under him and is handling 325 copies of the Post in Wilson each week. In addition he also sells 40 copies of the Ladies Home Journal. During the six years he has saved his money and now he clothes himself and has a nice sum in the savings bank, and in addition carries building and loan stock.

Wilson county has proven the value of the sand-clay and it is now accepted as the solution of the good roads problem in this section. In addition to the economy of this road it is proving its wearing quality. The county commissioners will build a number of new roads of this character during the coming season.

New people are coming to Wilson so rapidly that the problem of housing them is becoming serious. One of the real estate men is advertising in the local papers for vacant houses and still the demand increases.

Yesterday afternoon St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was crowded and many could not get into the building when the funeral services in memory of Mr. Floyd Davis was conducted. The gathered throng was suggestive of the esteem felt by the entire community for their fellow townsman, who was taken in the midst of a busy, successful life. The service was conducted by the rector, Rev M. N. Ray and the remains were interred in Maplewood cemetery.

The citizens residing in the neighborhood of Lucama are very much aroused because of the numerous blind tigers. One of the leading farmers of that section stated to the correspondent yesterday that it was actually unsafe for men or women to travel the public roads. He also stated that he knew of three white men and two negroes who are engaged in the business and that evidence could be easily secured if the officials would make an effort to enforce the law.

Mr. E. G. Deans of Wilson has been elected cashier of the Planters Bank at Stantonsburg and will take charge immediately. The meeting of the Baraca-Philathea City Union tonight at the Christian Church was an interesting occasion. Mr. J. D. Berry of Raleigh delivered an address. Mr. Berry is the president of the State organization. Editor John Gold of the Wilson Times is still pulling for a street railway system in Wilson and the prospect is growing brighter.

KINSTON DEVELOPMENT

Large Tract of Land in Suburbs Purchased—Husband and Wife Jailed

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., March 3.—One of the most important real estate deals in Kinston's history was transacted when the large farm of Jacob Parrott, near the city, was purchased for development by S. B. Harper, R. F. Churchill and B. S. Taylor, members of the large local concern of Churchill & Co. The transaction is not only a large one, but will have an important bearing on the future development of Kinston. The Parrott plantation consists of 1,239 acres, and is on the western side of Neuse river and parallel with the city. The purchasers will convert the property into building lots, factory sites, etc., and have invited the taking it in by the corporation of the city of Kinston. One of their first plans in developing the property is to deed to the municipality a sufficiently large tract for a public park. A steel bridge will connect the intended suburb with the city proper, spanning the Neuse at a point where it is several hundred yards wide. Improved roads are to be built through the tract, and steps will be taken to reclaim portions of it which have been subject to overflows of the river. The plantation has long been reputed to be one of the finest in this section, and is easily possible of development as a residential or mill suburb. A line of railroad runs by the Parrott place, connecting Kinston with the territory of Southern Lenoir and a large part of Duplin counties.

When Amos Harris, a young white man, was committed to jail here in default of bond, his wife, despite the kind offers of the sheriff to take her to his own home or have accommodations reserved for her at a hotel, surprised the authorities by insisting upon sharing the same fare as her husband. Mrs. Harris spent a night in a cell. Amos and Emma Harris were arrested on a farm in Pitt county, where the husband was employed, by officers of Pitt at the request of the sheriff here. They are both charged with larceny, the complainant, Mrs. Matilda Hines, of 911 Caswell street, alleging that they took $10 in cash from her. A hearing was given the case by a magistrate, who remanded Amos Harris to jail in default of bond, to await Superior Court. The woman was held on recognition. The efforts of Harris to secure bail from his Pitt county employer or others were unavailing. The case of the young wife, a woman of good appearance, excited some sympathy.

JOY OF CREATING

Put Your Heart in Your Work, No Matter What it May Be

While every man who makes a living is not a genius, yet the real joy of creating can belong to each of us, in just as real and true a way. If we put into farming or banking or our school work the sense of making something we get the great treasure out of it. When we fill any task with ourselves we make something.

A girl says: "I made the room tidy," which simply means she put something of herself into the disorderly room and so beautified it. After she had made it tidy it reflected something of herself; it looked some idea of order such as she had in her own mind. A boy says: "I made a good recitation in school yesterday," and he is right, for although the lesson was already there, it had to wait for him to come along and make it a recitation.

So it is everywhere. Making anything means no matter how simple the task, that we bring out something that did not exist before and that something is to some degree like the maker of it. We get out what we put in. If any one wants to be miserable the surest way is just to do things without putting his whole heart and self into them. Think of the mere outside of the tasks and they are not worth doing. But once put yourself into them and all that is changed.—St. Nicholas.

WHY HE DOES IT

Druggist J. Hicks Bunting Gives Reasons for Selling at Half Price.

It isn't often that they have faith enough in the medicines put up by other people to be willing to offer to refund the money if it does not cure, said druggist J. Hicks Bunting to one of their customers, but we are glad to sell Dr. Howard's Specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia on that plan.

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We are still selling the specific at half price, although we cannot tell how long we shall be able to do so. Any person who is subject to constipation, sick headache, dizziness, liver trouble, indigestion or a general played out condition, ought to take advantage of this opportunity. If the specific does not cure them, they can come right back to our store and we will cheerfully refund their money.

(Advertisement.)

Pictures and Music.

The Grand Theatre has them all and you should hear Harry Harris' number at the Grand Theatre today.

(Advertisement.)

..Theatrical..

If only the people of Wilmington who have read the book turn out to see the play, A. G. Delmater's New York production of "Freckles", by Gene Stratton Porter, author of "A Girl of the Limberlost" and "The Harvester," is sure to draw a bumper house at the Academy Saturday, matinee and night.

In the abstract, strong stories frequently fail to make strong plays, but with "Freckles" it is said to be an exception, as it seems to have made a stronger play than it was a story, and to be just as gripping to the theatre-goer as it was to the novel reader. The dramatization of this famous book which has had over 5,000,000 readers was made by Neil Twomey and follows closely the story of the book in the play form.

"Freckles", the leading character, with his ready wit and humor, his sweet songs and his battles with Black Jack, and the remainder of the "timber thieves" is said to give to the play a variety of incidents that are strong dramatically and strangely interesting.

Mr. Antol Frieland, the celebrated Viennese composer, has supplied the incidental music and the songs which are sung throughout the action of the piece.

Those who have read "Freckles" know that there are some very pretty scenes in the story of the woodland and that the opportunities for scenic display in representing this play is unlimited. It is said that Mr. Delmater has supplied beautiful scenic settings where the brave lad of the Limberlost is seen with the other famous character well known to the readers of Gene Stratton Porter's novels.

All in all, the story is one depicting the struggles of a brave lad working against tremendous odds, handicapped from birth by the loss of one arm, who strives to give valuable service to his employer who has befriended him and who earnestly seeks to educate himself. It is the story of love, adventure, deep pathos heart-interest and delightful humor. It is the story that is full of the "Out-of-doors", clean and wholesome and interspersed throughout with delightful music.

This noted play, with a superb cast and an elaborate production, will be offered twice at the Academy Saturday, matinee and night. Seats for both performances will go on sale at Plummer's tomorrow morning. The scale of prices for the matinee will be 75 cents and $1 for the lower part of the theatre and 50 and 75 cents for the balcony. The night prices will run to $1.50.

Grand Theatre Today.

Today at the Grand Theatre there will be another big bill and one that is sure to please everybody. Master Harry Harris, the boy singer of New York, is going to have one of the finest characther songs in his repertoire. It is entitled "At the Yiddisha Ball" and it will be all the craze with theatre-goers. Every patron should be certain to hear this song.

In the pictures there is going to be a Vitagraph of hobo life and it is entitled "A Corner in Crooks." It is laughable from start to finish and will be appreciated for its rich humor and fine presentation. Another big film is a Kalem, "A Life in the Balance." This is a pretty love story and is strong and quick in dramatic action.

In addition to these feature films there will be still another and the always delightful music by the Grand Orchestra. The place is as delightful as can be and it is a real pleasure to attend this premier amusement house in Wilmington.

At The Bijou

Four big films at The Bijou today—a quartette of the swellest and greatest that will stir the blood and tickle the risibles. Besides this great film offering the ever-attractive Bijou will present a programme of all new music and its usual solid comforts, which are always greatly appreciated by amusement-lovers, and to such an extent that The Bijou is the popular spot of the city.

Leading today's big film bill is "A Head for A Head." It is a story of the French Commune, telling of the reign of blood, when Robespierre held forth, and it is one of the most thrilling and blood-stirring films ever manufactured. It is tremendously spectacular, and is especially forcible as it deals with a strangely, weirdly fascinating subject.

The Vitagraph's "Polly at the Ranch" is another big dramatic on today that will thrill, and at the same time it will furnish a line of fresh, wholesome comedy.

The real fun film of the great bunch, however, is the Biograph's "There Were Hoboes Three," telling how three tramps get jobs at a fashionable Summer resort hostelry and what happens. One of them performs the duties of echo, so as to interest the Summer boarders.

There is another swell laugh photoplay on in "An Up-to-date Lochinvar." It is not of the farce comedy type, however, but of the comedy drama calibre, because it has plenty of moments when it is a thriller. So today at The Bijou should not be missed. It will be large for pure enjoyment.

During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the increase in livestock in North Carolina was greater than in any other State in the Union, the increase being 108 per cent. and the next largest increase being 97 1-2 for Arkansas, with South Dakota third with 95 per cent. One reason for the large increase, however, was the exceptionally small number of our stock at the beginning of the decade.—Charlotte Chronicle.

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A Dream of Wilmington's Future Greatness

Friends of Wilmington will help bring about such a result by doing their part to boost the Star's Greater Wilmington Historical and Industrial Boom Edition, which is soon to make its appearance, and will be sent broadcast over the land to let people outside know who and what we are, and what an ideal place this is as a manufacturing center and place of residence.

The movement of the Star to do something really good and worth while to help the Board of Trade boom Greater Wilmington is meeting with a gratifying reception from the business interests of our town. Wilmington's progressive merchants, manufacturers and professional men keenly realizing the far-reaching and lasting benefit which will accrue from a complete and graphic exposition of the growth of this community, are according their hearty support to the plan, and the success of the undertaking is more than assured. Our special staff of expert reporters, artists and solicitors, to whom this important work has been intrusted, are being most courteously received by the men of business whom they are daily interviewing, and from all sides come assurances of unqualified aid and co-operation.

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THIS BOOM WILMINGTON EDITION

Will embrace an exhaustive resume of every manner of Wilmington and New Hanover County life, and will review their history from their foundation to the present time. Every branch of industry will be thoroughly described. The municipal governments and the Board of Trade will receive adequate attention, as befits the relative important niches which they occupy in the life of the hustling town. In short, the Star will set forth in glowing terms, in orderly and comprehensive detail, and with resolute accuracy, the growth of grand old Wilmington, and the enterprise and high character of her representative and progressive sons, who have made this the splendid town that it is today.

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